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FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

WAR NEWS.

Nothing from the Rhine.

NAVAL FIGHT--PRUSSIAN GUNBOAT SUNK.

No General Engagement Up to Three O'Clock Monday Afternoon—Famine Feared in the Rheinish Provinces—Denmark and Sweden Harmonious—Reason for the Delay of Military Movements—Needle-Gun will Decide the War—Maneuvering for Position—Critical Position of England—Press Comments—Inadequacy of the British Army—Positive Evidence of Prussian Duplicity.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NO NEWS FROM THE RHINE AT LONDON.

LONDON, August 2. The war news this morning is meagre and unimportant. The London journals appear to-day without a word from the rival armies on the Rhine.

Active recruiting for the marine service has been ordered at the English dock yards.

The impression prevails here that the arrival of the French fleet in the Baltic seas alone prevented the Prussian advance through France to Paris.

BATTLE ON SATURDAY, SUNDAY, OR MONDAY —THIS IS SURE.

BRUSSELS, August 2—*Noon.* A correspondent of the *Independence Belge*, writing from Metz, asserts that the first great battle will be fought on Saturday or Sunday next, or Monday at the farthest. He underscores the sentence following, viz: *"This is sure."*

GERMANY ASSURED OF ULTIMATE VICTORY.

LONDON, August 3. Advices from Prussian sources mention the prevailing confidence throughout Germany of an unswerving assurance of ultimate victory.

AUSTRIA WATCHING THE BOHEMIANS.

VIENNA, August 3. Austria is mobilizing five thousand men to watch the Bohemian frontier.

THREE O'CLOCK MONDAY AFTERNOON.

LONDON, August 2. Advices have been received here by telegraph from Prussian headquarters, dated Mayence, 3 o'clock P. M. yesterday afternoon. There had been no general engagement up to that time. Scouting parties and skirmishers from the opposing armies were continually making raids into the enemy's territory, but it was believed this was merely to ascertain the position and force on the enemy than for any other purpose.

ITALIAN TROOPS ON THE ROMAN FRONTIER.

ROME, August 2.—The French Chasseurs left Civita Vecchia yesterday. Italy is concentrating troops on the Roman frontier.

OFFERS TO RECEIVE AND DISBURSE.

BERLIN, August 2.—The Deutzche Bank of this city offers to receive and disburse the money subscribed in America for the benefit of wounded soldiers.

A FAMINE FEARED.

LONDON, August 2.—The presence of the armies on the frontiers of France and Rhenish provinces of Prussia have given rise to various apprehensions of famine there. The *Opinone Nationalle*, of Paris, says, in this connection, that in order to withdraw nothing the theatre of war the Emperor draws his supplies from a distance by rail.

DENMARK AND SWEDEN HARMONIOUS.

COPENHAGEN, August 2.—There is entire harmony between Denmark and Sweden in the matter of the Franco-Prussian war.

A REASON FOR THE DELAY OF THE ARMIES.

LONDON, August 2. The *Times* this morning has a long editorial on the prospects. The writer thinks the delay in military movements on both sides is to be ascribed to the dissatisfaction of the Prussians that they have been moved by rail. The French were also deprived on account of the failure of the destruction of the tunnels, and say that only twenty-five thousand men are available in the whole United Kingdom to garrison the entire defenses of England and afford protection to the coast.

EFFECT UPON THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

LONDON, August 2.—Noon.—The effect upon the Stock Exchange of the debate last evening in the House of Commons upon the military and naval estimate, has been prostrating. Consols 92¾. United States Five-twenties, 1865, are held upon the nearest call being quoted at ⅛ a decline of one per cent from the opening quotations.

PROOF POSITIVE OF PRUSSIAN DUPLICITY.

VIENNA, August 2.—The *North Eastern Correspondence* says Count von Beust, the Austrian Premier, has proof positive that in 1868 Prussia offered to France the cession of Belgium in return for the support of France in a war against Austria.

GERMAN JOURNALS RAMPANT.

The German journals are terrible exasperated against England because the latter continues to furnish aid to France.

GEN. SHERIDAN—ENGLISHMEN ARRESTED AS SPIES—FRENCH TROOPS FROM ROME.

PARIS, August 2.—The *Figaro* announces that the Government has refused the offer of the American General P. H. Sheridan to serve in the French army. (Our Lieutenant General had no such design. He is simply on a tour of observation.)

The *Gaulois* says a correspondent of the London *Daily News* and another Englishman named Cameron were arrested at Metz as spies.)

The first instalment of French troops from Rome arrived at Marseilles this morning.

There is no war news proper to make public. No battle has been fought.

NEWS BY CABLE.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

GREAT BRITAIN.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT—THE WAR QUESTION DISCUSSED IN THE LORDS AND COMMONS.

LONDON, August 2.—In the Lords to-day Earl Russell moved the second reading of the bill amending the militia acts. He spoke at some length in review of the condition of foreign affairs, and said the government required full defensive powers. The intrigues and perils upon the continent are due to the uncertainty as to the course to be pursued by England. In his opinion we need only to declare for the enforcement of the treaties, whereupon half the danger would vanish.

Earl Granville lamented the noble Lord's palpable lack of confidence in the government. A week ago he had fully sustained it, and the speaker knew of nothing that had since occurred that could properly alter his intention. While fully sensible of our obligations to Belgium, Earl Granville considered it needless and injurious to discuss them with this publicity. Last week, he continued, the noble Lord approved the course of the Ministers, and was ready to back them up. The change in his position was inexcusable.

The subject then dropped and the Education bill was taken up and passed.

The census bill was next considered, and after a sharp effort on the part of the Bishops to prevent a full denominational return, was passed.

In the Commons, Mr. Mansell, Under Colonial Secretary, said the government would reimburse Jamaica for the seizure of the schooner Lebre.

Mr. Gladstone, in reply to question by Mr. Harcourt, said he was unable to submit the correspondence of the late Earl of Clarendon urging disarmament upon the powers. It was inexpedient even to repeat its purport. He thought, however, that either France or Prussia might properly do so. Baron Brunow, said Mr. Gladstone, three weeks ago, proposed signing a protocol by the powers recognizing the renunciation of the Spanish crown by the Prince of Hohenzollern, but did not do so. Privately and informally, leaving the initiative to England. On July 19th, when it was entirely too late, the proposition was formally renewed, but even then it was supposed the renunciation would satisfy France, whom England had vainly besought to withdraw her demand upon Prussia. Further remonstrance can only exasperate either government, and the only course for England to seek is a safe opportunity for renewed efforts in favor of peace.

Mr. Otway, Under Foreign Secretary, presented to the House the treaties and guarantees for the neutrality of Belgium and Luxemburg.

The Greek question was discussed.

Mr. Cardwell, Secretary of War, in answering a question, said all the British regulars, except one regiment in India, are armed with the Spencer rifle, while of the militia and volunteers some have breech loaders.

On the proposition of the Government to enlist 20,000 regulars a discussion arose. Sir W. Tampson urging that now was the time for the intervention of England for peace, and between France and Prussia. Sir J. Packington followed in favor of the proposition and urged the importance of its adoption, in view of the present weakness of the country.

SPAIN.

MADRID, August 2.—The meeting of the Cortes and proclamation of the throne postponed in consequence of the Carlist situation. The government is violently attacked by the monarchial press for delay in reassembling the Cortes.

INDIA.

BOMBAY, August 2.—Additional arrests have been made here of parties implicated in scuttling the ship Aurora.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, August 2—2 P. M.—Consols 88⅞. American securities quiet: 62s. 5-20's of '67s, 81. 10-40s, 80. Eries, 15¾. Illinois, 86. Great Western, 21. Stock quiet. Manchester yarns and fabrics steady.

LIVERPOOL, August 2.—Cotton quiet, with middling uplands at 9d and Orleans at 9⅝d; sales 10,000 bales. Breadstuffs quiet. California white wheat, 9s 5d@11s 6d; red western, 9s 2d@9s 10d; red winter, 10s 9d. Western flour, 26s@28s. Corn, No. 2 mixed, 32s 6d. Oats, 2s 6d. Barley, 5s. Peas, 33s 6d @34s. Wheat: receipts for past two days, 10,000 quarters American. Pork dull at 86s 6d. Beef, 104s 6d. Lard, 67s. Tallow, 42s. Bacon, 50s for Cumberland and 55s for short rib. Naval stores quiet.

LONDON, August 2.—Tallow that at 45s 3d@ 45s 6d. Sugar that at 31s 6d on spot.

ANTWERP, August 2.—Petroleum at Antwerp heavy at 48½.

FRANKFORT, August 2.—Bonds opened heavy at 85½.

LONDON, August 2—Evening.—Linseed oil heavy at 33s.

FRANKFORT, August 2—Evening.—Brokers here were steadier among themselves. Nothing done for settlement. There has been only one failure of importance.

NEW YORK CITY.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, August 2, 1870.

SUICIDE.

Edward Monahan, a prominent produce dealer at the Washington market, committed suicide yesterday morning by shooting himself through the heart. There was no apparent cause for the rash act.

BANK SUSPENDED.

The Central Bank of Brooklyn has suspended payment and its cashier, J. L. Spaeda has been appointed receiver to examine and settle affairs. The cause of the disaster is not known, but it is generally ascribed to the unprofitable state of the stock speculations of its President, H. L. Pruyn. He is the owner and builder of the Brooklyn Postoffice building. Samuel Pruyn, of Albany, is erecting a private residence on Jay street. Pruyn is also reported to be the principal owner of the capital stock of the bank. The suspension was precipitated by the peremptory notice of the Marine Bank of this city, that on and after the first instant would refuse to receive such deposits offered. The bank is an old institution. It was organized under State banking law with its present capital, $300,000, on which it has for some time paid a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. The stock, since last July, sold at 90@100, with no sales at any price. The last quarterly statement showed loans and deposits for the last quarter to be $700,000 and profits $9,000. Confidence in the strength of this exhibit, however, was diminished by the suspicion that much of the securities of the bank largely consisted in real estate collaterals involved in operations of the President. Neither has unofficial information of assets to liabilities is yet ascertained, though it is hoped an arrangement will be made which will permit the bank to continue business. The City of Brooklyn is a depositor with the bank to the amount of $160,000, and the Postoffice to $60,000. The latter fact, however, is not considered important, for which, however, the postmaster is personally responsible. Other heavy depositors are Mayor Kalbfleisch and Alderman Murphy having a private account of $15,000; Willets Jarvis, $9,000, and George Kinkle, butcher, $6,000.

THE HOMICIDAL MANIA.

The morning papers give a fearful record of murders, homicides and deadly assaults with which the police have been busy of late. Among the police are searching for Nathans' murderer many other murders nearly as revolting have been committed. A very wide-spread feeling of indignation expressed by the papers and the Jews at the Sunday paper for charging Washington Nathans with murdering his father, the *Herald* of this morning publishes nearly two columns strongly hinting some facts, and says that every available clue that may be in the possession of any member or employe of the family committed the murder. They ground their suspicion on the following facts: First, that he was the last person to see Mr. Nathans alive, and failed to discover the murder. Second, that he had blood on his clothing, but there is no other evidence about the premises of the murderer, whose feet must have been dyed in blood, having left the house, fourth, that with the aid of Nathans' memorandum of combination, his son was able to open the safe on Broad street and secure the will of his father. A workman at the house says he had seen an iron "dog" in Nathans' stable for the last eighteen months.

THE CUBAN INSURRECTION.

A Havana correspondent gives the details of more executions, skirmishing and confiscation. Fighting still goes on in the mountains, but the yellow fever and cholera are doing the Spanish army more harm than the Cubans. The Spanish gunboats are closely watching the coast for the steamer Salvador, which is reported to have recently left this port with arms and ammunition.

LONG BRANCH RACES.

In the two mile dash Major beat Cavalier, Susan Ann and Leland; time 3:42¾. In the mile and a half dash Glenady beat Legate, Cockney, Erin and Rooster; time 2:37½. Mile heats race was won by Judge Curtis, formerly General Duke, in 1:46, 1:45 and 1:47, beating Biddy Mason and Pompey. Payne, Harris, Cruickeen and Viley."

INQUEST IN THE NATHANS MURDER.

The Coroner's inquest in the Nathans murder commences on Thursday. The sons of the murdered man will detail their movements before and subsequent to the assassination.

STEAMERS ARRIVED.

The steamers City of London and Russia, from Liverpool, have arrived. The latter spoke the yacht Sappho on Sunday in longitude 59.

DAMAGED BY FIRE.

The Bremen barge Argonant, laden with petroleum, was damaged by the Hoboken fire last night $12,000, and the schooner Clara $5,000.

WILL NOT ENTER.

It is stated the Dauntless will not enter the race for the Queen's cup.

Piscatorial Profilence in Illinois River.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CANTON, August 2.—The terrible pestilence among the fish is spreading in the Illinois river in this vicinity. For a long distance the river banks are covered with the bodies of thousands of fish, decaying in the sun, and the stream is full of dead fish. River men think this mortality was caused by the burning of three thousand barrels of whisker in the river during the great fire at Peoria which destroyed the oxygen of the water so that the inhabitants could not live. The water is impure and covered with a grease scum, and the stench is so great that families living on the bank have moved away. It is feared that much sickness will follow. The dead fish are too numerous to bury and the only thing to be done is to use disinfectants.

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK.

THE WAR!

Two Hours' Battle Fought!

THE FRENCH INVADE PRUSSIA.

Prussians Driven from Saarbruck.

NAPOLEON ON THE FIELD.

No Account of Losses.

Supplies for Wounded Going Forward —Superiority of the Needle-Gun— Extraordinary Scene at Berlin Upon the Departure of King William for the Army—Negotiations for an Alliance Between France and Denmark—The German Fleet—Increase of the Italian Army—Arrival of King William at Mayence.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

Official from Metz.

A SERIOUS ENGAGEMENT—THE FRENCH CARRY THE HEIGHTS OF SAARBRUCK AND DRIVE THE PRUSSIANS FROM THE TOWN—A TWO HOURS' FIGHT.

PARIS, August 2—*Evening*—An official dispatch from Metz announces that to-day, at 11 o'clock A. M., the French had a serious engagement with the Prussians. Our army took the offensive, crossed the frontier and invaded the territory of Prussia. In spite of the numbers and position of the enemy a few of our battalions were sufficient to carry the heights which overlooked Saarbruck, and our artillery were not slow to drive the enemy from the town. The *élan* of our troops was so great that our losses were slight. The engagement commenced at eleven o'clock and ended at one.

THE EMPEROR AND HIS SON PRESENT.

The Emperor assisted at the operations, and the Prince Imperial, who accompanied him every where, received on the first field of battle his baptism of fire. His presence of mind and sang froid on that occasion won for the name he bears. The Emperor returned to Metz at 4 A. M.

SUPPLIES FOR THE WOUNDED.

PARIS, August 2.—The women of France are sending immense quantities of bedding and hospital furniture to the army. Nine hundred surgical students have gone to the front. Among the chaplains in the French service are nine Protestant and three Israelitic clergymen.

SUPERIORITY OF THE NEEDLE GUN.

LONDON, August 2.—Evidence hourly accumulates of the superiority of the needle gun over the Chassepot, and the fact creates deep concern in France.

From Berlin.

FREQUENT BUT INSIGNIFICANT SKIRMISHES.

BERLIN, August 2.—*Noon.*—No news of any movement or engagement of importance has been received, but advices show that skirmishes are becoming more frequent, though so far they have been of an insignificant character. The Prussian commanders vigorously exclude foreign correspondents from their lines.

EXTRAORDINARY SCENE AT THE DEPARTURE OF KING WILLIAM FOR THE ARMY.

The scene at the departure of King William for the seat of war, Sunday morning, was extraordinary. The King rode from the palace to the railway station in an open carriage, with the Queen. The carriage was surrounded, followed and frequently stopped by the immense multitude, who, with tears, shouting farewells and benedictions. Houses were hung with flags, and at the railway station arches were erected and patriotic inscriptions displayed. The Queen, weeping, parted from the King with repeated embraces. When His Majesty, from the platform of the railway car, finally exauted the crowd the scene was indescribable. The people were frenzied with enthusiasm, as the noble soldier, lost to sight, mingled with the crowd, and participating in its emotions, surrounded the old soldier and hid him entirely.

KING WILLIAM AT MAYENCE.

MAYENCE, Aug. 2, 10 A. M.—via. London.—King William arrived this morning with several members of his staff. His Majesty received highly satisfactory reports from the three army corps on the French frontier.

DENMARK AND FRANCE—A FLEET CANARD.

COPENHAGEN, August 2.—Duke Cadore, special envoy from the Emperor Napoleon, arrived here with Baron Rasenow, of the Foreign Office. The object was to urge an alliance between France and Denmark. The

The German fleet, including the ironclad Koenig Wilhelm, has collected in Wilhelmhaven. The crews of all the vessels have been disarmed and the men paid off is regarded as a canard.

INCREASE OF THE ITALIAN ARMY.

FLORENCE, August 2.—In conformity with a decision of a council of Generals held on the 23rd inst. at Rome, the effective force of the army is being rapidly raised to 120,000. A camp of 20,000 is established between Mantua and Verona, and two camps of observation are forming on the Pontifical frontier.

ANOTHER ABSURD CANARD.

PARIS, August 2.—An absurd canard was circulated to-day that a serious misunderstanding prevailed in the Prussian Court; that the Crown Prince had accused Bismarck of treachery, and that the latter threatened to resign, and that there was prospect of a crisis in the Cabinet.

A CONFERENCE AT THE FRENCH FOREIGN BUREAU.

PARIS, August 2.—There was a long conference to-day at the Bureau of Foreign Affairs, lasting several hours, between Count Bigot, Prince Metternich and Duke Grammont. There is great activity in the bureau, and the attaches are hard at work day and night.

PRUSSIA WANTS AUSTRIA TO EXPLAIN.

Prussia demands a full explanation from Austria why she is arming.

HAVE THE OLD FLINT LOCK.

The South Carolina militia is ascertained to be supplied with old flint lock muskets.

OVERSTATED, LIKELY.

The war expenses of Prussia are footing up enormously. They now amount to over twenty-five millions of thalers.

THE "INFANT" TRAINING.

The Prince Imperial is in active military training, and evinces great love for camp life.

UNWELCOME GUESTS.

Thirty thousand German soldiers are billeted upon the inhabitants of Hamburg.

EUGENIA VISITS THE ARMY.

The Empress paid a visit to the French army and was received with immense enthusiasm.

Discordance Among German Patriots.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CINCINNATI, August 2.—The Executive Committee of the Mass Meeting of German patriots held another stormy session. A spirit of discordance is yet evident, and no subscriptions or collections were reported. A resolution to forward to New York and to Prussia all such persons as were found to possess the property of the late meeting. The confusion was caused by the inquiry how these soldiers came to be here. A disinclination was on the part of a large portion of Germans to appropriate moneys for other than benevolent purposes, but a resolution was sustained declaring patriotic such as shall not at once proceed to procure subscriptions in accordance with the appointment to that duty. A proposition to raise funds by grand concert at Sanger Hall was decided impracticable.

The Red Stocking Base Ball Club—Their Operations Financially.

[By Telegraph to Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CINCINNATI, August 2.—The Red Stocking Base Ball Club held a meeting to-night. The President, A. G. Champion, Secretary, J. E. Joyce, and Director, Tom Smith, resigned. The resignations were made special order for a meeting to be held one week from to-night. President Champion reported the club out of debt, having cancelled an obligation of nineteen thousand dollars in four weeks, and put four thousand dollars surplus in the treasury. The net profits of the last eastern tour were seven thousand dollars. A resolution requesting the withdrawal of the resignations was passed with enthusiasm.

The Indians Red Cloud Striking for Peace—The Small Pox.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

OMAHA, NEB., August 2.—Yellow Bear came into Fort Laramie yesterday. He said Red Cloud is on Powder River, working for peace with his own tribe and also with the Cheyennes and Arapahoes. Game is scarce and the Indians will have to be fed by the Government or steal. It is claimed that the small pox was brought into Ogden, Utah, by warrant Indians. Steps have been taken to exclude them from other towns in Salt Lake Valley.

THE CAPITAL.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, August 2, 1870.

THE CENSUS.

Returns at the Census Office indicate that by the 15th of August about half of the country will have been enumerated and it is thought the 1st of September will witness its substantial completion.

NEW BANKS.

About two hundred applications for Banks under the new currency law have been received by the Comptroller of Currency. The majority are from Illinois, while almost the entire number of applications are from the West and South. Several have been received from New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Maryland.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

—The Cincinnati Health Officer reports five hundred and three deaths in July.

—John McDonough was run over on the Indianapolis and Cincinnati road last night, at Cincinnati, and killed.

—At Scranton, Pa., yesterday the miners celebrated their annual holiday by a large, orderly procession and festivities at Chestnut Grove.

—The Choctaw Indians have voted against the allotment of their lands, under the election proposed by their council, by a large majority.

—R. R. Roberts and Tom Rainey, two noted horse thieves, were caught by citizens of Woodruff county, Arkansas, and shot last Thursday.

—Charles Wilson, who shot Mrs. Martin and his wife last Sunday, at Memphis, was arrested by two colored men yesterday, and lodged in jail.

—A difficulty occurred at Cave City, Ky., Monday, between negroes and whites, in which two negroes were severely wounded, one probably fatally.

—Jesse H. Moore has been nominated for Congress by the Republican Convention of the Seventh district of Illinois. Mr. Moore is the present representative.

—The Germans of Chicago are making arrangements for holding a monster fair on or about the 15th instant, for raising funds to be devoted to the aid of their countrymen in the Fatherland.

—A few days ago seven $1,000 and four $500 United States 5-20 bonds of 1867 issue were obtained in Boston on an altered certified check, using the name of Charles Mackay, of New Orleans.

—The Oriental powder mill, No. 3, near Gorham, Me., exploded yesterday morning by the ignition of the dust. James Lyons, Joseph Haymond, and Clinton Hooper, of Windham, employes, were badly burned.

—The Lake Superior and Mississippi River Railroad, extending from Duluth to Duluth, ran its first train through yesterday. The last rail was laid at 7:40 P. M. Chief Justice Chase left Duluth for Washington to-day.

—Nearly half a block, fronting on Clay and Seventh streets, Dubuque, Iowa, was burned last night. Included in the buildings burned was a valuable livery stable in which several horses perished. Loss about $20,000; partially insured.

—A mass meeting of Irishmen is called for Thursday night at St. Louis, to consider the propriety of petitioning President Grant, on his arrival there, to pardon General O'Neal and other Fenians now in prison for violation of the neutrality laws.

—A fire occurred yesterday morning in the business centre of Syracuse, New York. The stores of Townsend, Grant & Co., Robert H. Davis, Michael Tobin, Moore & Johnson, and Smith, Mason & Co., were deliberately damaged. Loss $19,000; fully insured.

Judge Gray of the Supreme Court, at Boston, has appointed three following named persons Receivers of the Hartford & Erie Railroad, requiring bonds from each in the sum of $50,000: Thos. M. Pierce, of Boston, Geo. Oliphant, of New York, and Geo. M. Bartholomew, of Hartford.

Alvah Bryant, a farmer, nineteen years old, was killed by a teamster named Lafayette Myers, near Terre Haute, Indiana, Saturday night. Three persons, with two teams, stopped to water their horses, when a quarrel arose and Myers drew a knife with which he stabbed Bryant in the breast, causing his death in a few moments. Myers is in jail.

—It is understood at Madison that Governor Fairchilds declines to approve of the Oshkosh site for the new Normal School, at Platteville, on the ground that forty of the three hundred acres of land offered is a wet marsh, that the foundation would have to be piled, is too near the marsh, and that the ground does not allow of sufficient drainage. The Commissioners have been called together to report on a new site.

—A difficulty occurred at Yell county, Arkansas, last week, between Tom and Henry Roberts and Pinkney Nelson, in which pocket knife. After some words Tom Roberts was shot twice by Conelton and also by one Sam Dirnbury, and Nelson was shot in the head instantly. The Sheriff summoned a posse, and after a long chase succeeded in capturing them, after Conelton had been fatally wounded. They were committed in default of bail.

Extensive Flour Mill Burned.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

LOUISVILLE, August 2.—The extensive New Albany flour mill of Sunrer and Milton at Jeffersonville, Indiana, was totally destroyed by fire this morning. The fire was discovered about 2 o'clock, but before the engines could reach the spot it had gained such headway as to render it impossible to subdue the flames. The brands of the mill are well known and command a high price. At this mill have gained quite a celebrity on account of their extra quality and the demand for them has been unlimited. The mill was at all times kept busy. There was in the mill fifteen hundred bushels of wheat, worth $2,000, and eight hundred barrels of flour, none of which were saved. One hundred barrels of flour were saved in a damaged condition. The cause of the fire is supposed to be friction from the elevator, which had been in constant use for several days and nights. The loss on building, stock and machinery is $85,000; insured for $65,000, in the following companies: Under-writers, New York, $10,000; Underwriters, Liverpool, $7,500; Home, New Haven, $10,000; Yonkers, New York, $5,000; Astor, New York, $5,000; North American, of Pennsylvania, $5,000; Petersburg Mutual Insurance Company, $5,000; in local offices, $17,500.

The Georgia Legislature—Message of the Governor.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

ATLANTA, August 2.—The Governor sent a message to the Legislature to-day, transmitting the reports of the Comptroller, of the Treasurer and Auditor, recommending the payment in gold of the principal and interest of bonds issued and a new issue of seven per cent. gold bonds to fund the currency bonds issued since the war, bearing a mortgage on the State road. The bonded debt of the State, $16,014,500, has not been increased since 1859. The State has saleable property valued at over twelve millions. The message was referred to the Finance Committee of the House with instructions to prepare a bill in accordance with the Governor's recommendation.

The Conflict of Jurisdiction in North Carolina.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

RALEIGH, August 2.—The Marshal of the Supreme Court has returned from Vancyville. Col Kirk refused to surrender the citizens in his custody. Counsel for the prisoners moved, first, for an attachment against Kirk, and second, for a writ to some competent person to bring in the bodies and all and all the power of the the country if necessary. Chief Justice Pierson refused both motions, reiterating his former declaration that the power of the judiciary has been exhausted and that he has not *posse comitatus* to enforce the writs.

Six other citizens of Alamance were arrested yesterday.

Upper Rivers.

[By the P. & A. Telegraph.]

MORGANTOWN, August 2.—River stationary, with two feet in the channel. Clear; thermometer 87 degrees at 4 P. M.

GREENSBORO, August 2.—River falling, with almost four feet in the channel. Cloudy; thermometer 83 at 4 P. M.

BROWNSVILLE, August 2.—River falling slowly, with five feet in the channel. Cloudy; thermometer 83 at 5 P. M.

OIL CITY, August 2.—River falling slowly, with 28 inches water in the channel. Cloudy; thermometer 79 at 6 P. M.

California Printers' Strike.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 2.—The principal newspapers of the coast, excepting the *Call* and *Bulletin*, have acceded to the strikers' demands, and have temporarily acceded to the demands of the striking printers. The advance is from thirty-seven to forty-five cents per thousand ems. The *Call* and *Bulletin* have telegraphed East for workmen and meanwhile are struggling along, firmly resolved not to accede to anything.

THE N. Y. *Tribune* says: "It seems hardly worth while to press any further for an answer to the question about the secret treaty. Put all the French answers together, and you will have no difficulty in guessing at the truth. First, there was no such proposed treaty. Then there was a proposal, but it came from Prussia, and France rejected it. Then after the manuscript was exhibited in Benedetti's autograph, it was merely an informal memorandum, of which the French Government had no knowledge. This was rather a tax upon credulity, but the subsequent answers have been in a geometrically increasing ratio of absurdity. A few days ago we were told that it was only a little game of Napoleon's to *test Bismarck*; and now M. Benedetti gravely informs us that he wrote it at Count Bismarck's dictation. At this point in the explanation all the world laughed."

SOME French professors in New England schools have become so patriotic that they refuse to teach the German language. The next thing will be that M. Le Grand Cowper and M. De Long, our *French* dancing masters in Pittsburgh, will refuse to teach the German cotillon.

WASHINGTON, PA.

Washington and Jefferson College--Commencement Week.

(Correspondence Pittsburgh Gazette.)

MONDAY, Aug 2, 1870.

Last evening the baccalaureate sermon was preached by Dr. J. I. Brownson, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church. The past year the Doctor has been the President *pro tem.* of the College.

He announced as his text. "Show thyself a man." After an appropriate and beautiful introduction, he entered upon the discussion of the subject. This discussion was masterly. It exhibited on the part of the speaker a clear and logical mind, and the command of a rhetoric that was faultless. The style of the sermon was chaste and elegant, it was occasionally classic. Well selected poetry was made to add not only grace, but also strength and edge to the discourse. These poetical quotations were exceedingly appropos. The sermon was delivered from manuscript. It was well delivered. The delivery combined three essential things—ease, gracefulness and earnestness. The speaker made every sentence tell not only in gaining the attention of his audience, but in carrying conviction to their judgment and consciences.

The sermon as a whole was capital. Its conclusion was an earnest appeal to the young men of the graduating class. If they heed and obey, they cannot fail to show themselves men of the highest type.

This sermon was delivered in our new town hall, to an overflowing audience. No services were held in any of the churches. This arrangement was made so that all might hear the baccalaureate sermon. The resident ministers were present, and, by invitation, took part in the services. It was in fact a delightful union meeting. Rev. Mr. Woods, of the Second Presbyterian Church, announced the first hymn; Rev. Mr. Davidson, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, offered the opening prayer; Rev. Mr. Johnson, of the United Presbyterian Church, the closing prayer; Rev. Mr. Crenshaw, of the Christian Church, read the last hymn. We all went home delighted and profited.

The second item in the programme of the Commencement has also transpired. It was a social entertainment at the home of Doctor Brownson, in honor of the Seniors; and a fine affair it was. The Doctor's house is large and commodious—an admirable place for a large social gathering. On this occasion it had its capacity well tested. Invitations had gone out plentifully, and had been accepted generally and gladly.

The evening—it was this very evening, August 1st—was propitious, not too warm, moonlight in the bargain. The affable gentlemanly host, his sprightly and agreeable wife, and his charming daughters did the honors of the occasion to admiration. They made all their guests feel at home and enjoy the evening delightfully.

The refreshments were in keeping with everything else, and, judging from the way they were dispatched, they were duly appreciated. A seasonable hour the company dispersed. AMICUS.

LETTER FROM BEAVER COUNTY.

CAMP OF THE C. C. C. C., CONNOQUENESSING CREEK CATFISH CATCHERS, ROCK POINT, BEAVER CO., PA., August 1, 1870.

(Correspondence Pittsburgh Gazette.)

No place in this great State of ours has greater attractions to the men of innocent sport than Connoquenessing Creek. It runs in a south westerly direction from Butler county, through Lawrence to Beaver, forming a junction with Big Beaver river at this place. And here the scenery becomes at once bold and grand. A wild mountain torrent roars and dashes amid the rocks. The banks of the Creek are covered with a rich growth of sapplings and under brush, and gradually recede, till at their topmost ledges the dark, craggy rocks project frightfully and excite a feeling of dread in the mind of every one who visits the romantic scene.

As regards the early history of this place, I am unable to give it at this time.

My principal object in writing at present is to tell you that we have had several fishing parties out here this summer. There is a party here at present, among whom I find the names of some of the most respectable young gentlemen of your cities, as the following list will show:

Harry Yeager, of C. Yeager & Co., Ed. Yeager, of Mertz, Yeager & Long's, Dudeck's, of Page, Zeiler's, Duff, Charlie Campbell and A. K. Seibert. These make up the fishing party, and are visited by friends every day, among whom I see my old and tried friend, Will. Lindsey, of B. Wolf & Co., of your city, and Will Gray, of Gray & Logan, also Messrs. Troul and Fisher of Sharon.

These gentlemen pass their time very pleasantly in gauning and fishing, for which this creek affords unsurpassed facilities.

The monotony of camp life (if such there can be among such a gay party) was agreeably broken by the arrival of an excursion party of ladies and gentlemen from Sharon, who gave a "hop" on Wednesday evening last. The boys all attended of course, and the next day in return the ladies were served with a dinner in the camp to their Sharon guests that would have done credit to the tables of your best hotels, (thanks to the efforts of their unexcelled colored cook, Samuel Lindsey.) The remainder of the day was spent in singing, &c, &c.

The boys have received invitations to parties at Sharon, and Wampum on Thursday and Friday evenings. Do you think they will accept them? I'll guarantee that. They are as jolly a lot of boys as ever visited this picatorial resort.

I am happy to say the GAZETTE is greatly growing in favor here. Every few days a new name is added to its subscription list, since it showed opposition to the bolters. Yours, respectfully,

S. W. H.

Income of the King of Prussia.

FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN, June, 1870.

A Prussian writer has estimated that if King William of Prussia received as much in proportion to the land he rules as the minor German princes of Thuringringin, he would obtain some where in the neighborhood of thirty million dollars in gold yearly, whereas he receives now about two and a half millions. For instance, the Grand Duke of Saxe Weimar, whose land includes an area of 1,402 square miles, draws, besides the revenues from the crown estates retained for its own use, a civil list of $200,000. The Duke of Saxe-Coburg Gotha, whose principality includes 759 square miles, has a civil list of $70,000, and besides this one half the surplus from the crown lands, which amounts to fifty thousand yearly. The Grand Duke of Saxe Meiningen with 956 square miles of land, receives a fixed civil list or $92,000, and besides this the half of the surplus from the crown domain of about $21,000. The Duke of Saxe-Altenburg, with a land of 510 square miles, has a civil list of $110,000. The Princes of Schwarzburg Sondershausen, 328 square miles, brings the Prince a domain rent of 111,000. The Duke of Anhalt draws a civil list of $56,000, and a domain rent of 120,000. A very simple calculation will suffice to show that these revenues are large in proportion to the land governed, though all must admit that these incomes are small enough to maintain a court in good style. We question whether some of them would not be glad to make such a sale of land and people as the ex-Duke of Nassau did, who appears to enjoy himself immensely upon the fifteen million florins which he received from Prussia, after 1866, for 1,751 square miles of territory and not quite half a million of subjects.—*Cor. N. Y. Eve. Post.*

THE New York *Tribune* says: Some of the small papers, which have the misfortune of not belonging to the Associated Press, have given us already about four pitched battles on the Rhine frontier, with most terrible losses. There is something very strange about these engagements. They burst upon the world every third or fourth morning with a tremendous explosion of large type, and nobody ever hears a word about them afterwards.

FOREIGN.

FRANCE and Algeria are now connected by cable.

THE King of Sweden favors the woman's rights movement.

GARIBALDI is now contributing regularly to *Cassell's Magazine*.

MACREADY the once eminent tragedian is to publish his memoirs of Dickens.

THE London season just completed is said to have been the gayest for many years.

ABBE LISZT is to conduct the Mass in D, at the Beethoven centennial celebration in Vienna.

MISS LATOCR is said to be the greatest beauty in France and her photographs sell quickly at 2 francs each.

IT is reported that Dickens wrote a novel before Pickwick, which was never published and which cannot now be found.

THE Mme. Ratazzi, whose obituaries have appeared in so many American papers, mourns the death of her mother-in-law.

A NEW theatre, remarkable for its solidity, elegance and comfort and capable of seating 2,000 persons, has been built in the capital of Peru.

AT Bangkok lately the Consul General of Portugal was bathing in the river Menam, when he accidentally touched an electric eel, sank and was drowned.

THE authorities of Aitheu, Belgium, offer during the coming great fair, "a bonnet to the lady who can drink the greatest quantity of beer in a given time."

IN Prussia, 1,604 persons who had been legally divorced, applied, during 1869, for permission to remarry. Of this number, all but 255 were allowed to try it again.

THE Austrian official journal formally announces the suppression of the *Concordat* between Austria and Rome. The papal court has received notice notice of the action of the Austrian government.

PROFESSOR HELMHOLZ, late of Heidelberg, where he has honored the University by many brilliant researches in physics, has accepted the chair made vacant in Berlin by the death of Magnus.

FATHER MERIC, who has been provisionally occupying Bishop Marets' chair of theology at the Sorbonne, has publicly announced to the students that he "will never accept the dogma of infallibility."

THE Russian Geographical Society has determined to go to the North Pole next year. The Grand Duke Alexis started from Helsingfors June 7th, to reconnoitre the way as far as Nova Zembia and Spitzbergen.

MISS ROSE HERSEE announces in the English papers that she can accept no engagements in that country until June, 1871, as until that time she is to sing as prima donna assolula of the English opera company in America.

AN English life insurance company has paid the insurance for the death of a man 103 years old, who took out his policy in 1797. It is said to be the first instance in which such a claim has ever been paid on the life of a centenarian.

WAGNER's music has taken a long time to get domiciled among English speaking people and even yet it is but slightly known. His opera of the Flying Dutchman was to have been produced for the first time in England on the 23d ult.

PROFESSOR C. NICATI has investigated the causes of the curious red

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

GAZETTE BUILDING,
Corner of Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 3, 1870.

BONDS at Frankfort, 83¾.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp, 47.

GOLD closed in New York on yesterday at 121@121¼.

THE MURDER of Mr. Nathan in New York has created more excitement and interest than has any crime committed since the mysterious Burdell murder.

THE WAR NEWS this morning is unusually interesting. The great battle is at hand and it seems highly probable that it will come either to-day or to-morrow.

PRUSSIA has lost a gunboat in a naval engagement. She could better afford to lose a full regiment of men, as her naval power is very weak and insignificant.

ENGLAND discovers that her defences are not as strong as they should be at this critical time. During a long term of peace she has made little preparation for war. In view of the liability of her being drawn into the Franco-Prussian war, she has full occasion to be alarmed and to vigorously make ready for offensive and defensive military operations.

WE suppose that Postmaster McCleland can give good reasons why his pet organ could give extracts from the New York papers yesterday, when other city journals, the *Post*, *Dispatch* and GAZETTE, got the same papers in the afternoon, and at times not for two days. If our Postmaster was half as active in hunting lost letters of value as he is in seeing that his "organ" is cared for, at the sacrifice of other journals, the community in general would say amen.

We wish it distinctly understood, so far as we are concerned, that we will stand no such favoritism. The people are ready for a change, and if rumor speaks the truth, the Department is too.

IN proof of the fact that the candidates on the "new party" ticket had withdrawn, we stated, a few days since, that respectable Germans had been appealed to by the committee having full power to fill all vacancies," to allow their names to be substituted. The organ of the bolters dare not deny this. As we stated before, we can furnish the names of those who have been appealed to. But all the appeals made have proved to be utterly unavailing. The ticket is now a blank. A Colonel on one occasion declared that he would never order a retreat in any emergency. But when he found that his command was being decimated by the fire of the enemy, he ordered it to "advance a few paces backwards." The bolters will not acknowledge that they have retreated, although they are invisible on the field. They have only advanced a few paces backwards. Most "gratifying progress."

IT is now two weeks since we stated in these columns that the editor of the *Commercial* exerted himself to defeat the nomination of Governor Geary before the last gubernatorial convention. The delegates to that convention from this county were Messrs. T. M. Marshall, A. M. Brown, J. L. Graham, W. S. Purviance, C. W. Batchelor, B. W. Morgan and H. W. Oliver. On the day before the convention the editor of the *Commercial* addressed himself personally to these gentlemen, and urged them to abandon Gen. Geary and take up another candidate that would be more available. The aforesaid editor has not denied this. He stands self condemned. The only "ring" known in this county is the "*Commercial* ring," which labored to defeat the re-nomination of General Geary, the choice of the people who instructed their delegates to vote solidly for him, and which is now laboring, but without success, to divide the Republican party. We have waited two weeks for a denial, it has not, and cannot be given. Where then is the "ring?" At the corner. The people must not choose for themselves. The *Commercial* must be allowed to do it, or it will break up the Republican party. It will be as successful as it was in defeating the re-nomination of Governor Geary.

REPUBLICANS, ATTENTION!

The following has just been issued:

ROOMS OF THE UNION CONGRESSIONAL REPUBLICAN EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 27, 1870.

The Republican State and Congressional Committees in the several States are respectfully requested to place themselves in communication with this committee at their earliest convenience, with a view to co-operate in the coming elections.

All communications should be addressed to Hon. J. H. Platt, M. C., Secretary Union Congressional Republican Committee, Washington, D. C.

Republican journals throughout the country are requested to publish this notice conspicuously.

Those willing to do so will aid the cause by sending their papers to us regularly until the close of the campaign.

JAMES H. PLATT, JR. Secretary.

IS IT A RELIGIOUS WAR?

An impression seems to prevail in certain quarters that the conflict now being waged between France and Prussia is a war for religion. We have failed to discover that the religious element has anything to do with it. It is neither a war for Protestant ascendancy on the one hand, nor Roman Catholic on the other. The whole history of the events that have culminated in war between the two great powers shows conclusively that it is a contention for "the balance of power," or the enlargement of empire, and not a contest for religious supremacy. So far as yet appears, religion has not been a disturbing element between William and Napoleon.

It is true that the government of France is Catholic, in the religious sense of that term. Its people too are almost all Catholic, being 97.46 of the whole population, whilst Protestants are only 2.23. There are in France 371,107,212 Catholics, and 846,619 Protestants.

The government of Prussia on the other hand is Protestant, but a large proportion of its inhabitants is Catholic. In North Germany the proportion of Protestants to Catholics is 71.80 to 27.19, the Protestants numbering 21,314,000, and the Catholics 8,331,920. In Bavaria, one of the South German States, the Catholics greatly preponderate, numbering 3,441,029, whilst there are only 1,338,713 Protestants, the proportion being 71.32 of the former to 27.54 of the latter. In Baden there are 229,700 Catholics and 470,638 Protestants. In Wurtemburg, the adherents of the Protestant faith number 1,220,124 and those of the Catholic 543,598. In Hesse they stand in about the same proportion. But it is remarkable that the South German States, in which the Roman Catholic element is so largely developed, and which are intensely devoted to the religion of Rome, have all declared themselves on the side of the Protestant power of Prussia. The royal family of Saxony, one of the Kingdoms of North Germany, is by religious profession Catholic. It is said, too, although we have no means at present of verifying the statement, that there are three Catholics to every Protestant in the Prussian army.

Besides, the utmost liberty is granted to the Pope and his adherents in Prussia. He can appoint his Bishops *ad libitum*, without consulting the King, whilst in France he must always have the sanction of Imperial authority before he makes his appointments.

So far then as we are capable of judging, the Franco-Prussian war wears no religious aspect. It is rather the lack of religion that has led to it. Napoleon felt that his imperial fortunes were waning, and that as martial glory has ever been the staple article of a Frenchman's diet, he must wage war with some one, to prevent them from being completely shattered, and William of Prussia was the only ruler with whom on any pretext he could engage in hostilities. In our opinion the present ruler of France thinks more of the infallibility of Napoleon III. and the Prince Imperial than he does of that of Pope Pius IX., or the universal establishment of the Roman Catholic religion.

DEMOCRATIC PHARMACOLOGY.

Our Democratic cotemporary has found politics a rather unpleasant and insipid study ever since it learned that the "third party" had become defunct, and there was no prospect that it would make any marked impression on the solid ranks of Republicanism in this county this fall. It has betaken itself therefore to revel in the profound mysteries of the *materia medica* of the Celestials. In yesterday's issue it furnished its readers with a prescription, copied, as we suppose, from the book of the Flowery Physician, in which it gives some very unpleasant but highly significant names which we do not like to reproduce, because we are not willing to probe old sores, nor revive old strifes. But if the *Post* believed in the doctrine of our Homeopathic friends, *similia similibus curantur*, it would make a personal application of the third item specified in its prescription in the full hope that it would restore it speedily to the enjoyment of political health. However, we do not recommend the dose. It would be unpleasant, and we have no desire to see our neighbor swallowing any dose that would produce the least disagreeableness. All we have to say is, that it was unfortunate in the selection of its items.

The "only" is filled with horror that the Chinese Doctors in California have been importing from the Celestial regions large quantities of dried snakes, lizards, toads, centipedes, millepedes and many other equally disagreeable things to be used as medicaments in this country, and yet forgetful of that affectionate reciprocity which we have ever cultivated with our neighbor, it has so little regard for our comfort that it prescribes one of the most nauseating doses for our benefit. Just think of it advising us to take "two scruples of the tincture of copperhead!" Evidently the *Post* does not understand the pathology of our case. We hope it will make greater progress in its studies before it receives its Medical Diploma. As "like cures like," perhaps this horrible tincture might be administered more successfully to some person else. We beg to state most emphatically that we were never afflicted with the disease that that tincture, according to the doctrine of the Homœpathic school, is designed to cure.

The use, by the Chinese, of such "drugs" as the above, is considered by the *Post* to be a sufficient proof of their barbarous character, and an incontrovertible argument why they should not be allowed to immigrate into this country. If the logic is good, we are afraid we are still in a state of barbarism. The tincture of cochineal, the dried body of a female insect, mixed with carbonate of potass, is said to be a specific in allaying inordinate action in whooping cough, and is frequently given by English and American physicians to persons afflicted with that disease. It it any more barbarous to administer insects as medicaments in China than America? Yet mothers frequently, in obedience to the advice of the attending physician, pour this entomological preparation down the throats of their children. Cantharides, or Spanish flies, are in very common use in this country. They are used internally as well as externally, and afford great relief in many cases of a delicate and distressing nature. True they come from Spain and Italy, but they are not anything better, on that account, than Chinese centipedes or millepedes. We have heard of English kings having salts extracted from dead men's bones infused into their system. Of course the physicians who prescribed them were only barbarians.

Our friend has evidently never visited a dispensary or drug store, or he would not speak so disrespectfully of the Chinese Pharmacepia. He would find in every *civilized* drug store in these cities as many loathsome and disgusting things as are contained in the pharmacological catalogue which he furnished his readers yesterday, by way, no doubt, of exhibiting to them the progress he has made in the study of political *materia medica* and pathology. When he has passed through a regular *curriculum* of medical science, he will find that there is not, after all, such a great difference between the therapeutics of China and America.

THE ARMY OF MEXICO.

Napoleon appealed to the "army of Mexico." Nothing in the war has yet occurred in worse taste, or nothing that more strikingly reveals the personal weakness of the man. The army of Mexico! To all liberal minds, it was an outrage, first, last, and forever.

In 1860, the office of President of Mexico had devolved upon Benito Juarez, as the then chief judge in the supreme court. After a three years' struggle, he had triumphed over the clerical party. The confiscation of church property and the suspension of the payment of European debts, at this junction—measures now admitted to have been really necessary—answered as a pretext for an appeal from the Mexican clergy for aid from Europe. The French were accordingly induced (?) to interfere, no doubt, in the hope that the whole population was opposed to the liberal government. An Assembly of Notables, after the capital had been taken, with the heads of the Mexican Church and army, was called by the French General; and in July, 1863, this body decided that a monarchy, not a republic, was the form of government best suited to the people. Maximilian, otherwise Ferdinand Maximilian Joseph, Archduke of Austria, was singled out as the proper victim to wear the crown, and a deputation was accordingly appointed to offer it to him. After due deliberation, and contrary to general expectation, Maximilian entertained the proposition. He insisted, however, on having evidence that the population was in his favor. This was easily enough obtained, as the political and municipal offices had all been filled by the French. Accordingly, on the 9th of April, 1864, he signed a family compact, renouncing, under certain convictions, his rights as an Austrian prince, and on the following day he solemnly accepted the crown of Mexico. On the 14th of the same month he set sail for his new dominions, entering Mexico June 12th. He was, of course, heartily welcomed by the clergy and army, but he soon found cause for disagreement with them. They expected him to sanction abuses which he, as an eligntened prince, could not do. The Liberals, on the other hand, found him an ardent supporter of the principles for which they had been contending, and the consequence was that they went over to him. He therefore formed a Liberal cabinet, even including some who had been ministers under Juarez. For a time, all went well enough, and Maximilian turned his attention to internal improvement.

His great mistake, however, was in attempting to reconcile Mexican parties, who had no other aim in view than the spoils of office. He could not restore to the clergy their confiscated property, but rather sought to appease them, thus incurring the brand of traitor. Then all reform in finances was prevented by the French demands for compensation, and this brought him into collision with the Liberals. Their opposition was unhappily confirmed by the proclamation of October 2, 1865, threatening wrath to all who resisted the government, the Republic having ceased not only by the will of the people, but by the expiration of the administration of Juarez and his flight to the States. This decree, he was told, was asked for simply as a means of suppressing brigandage, but it was employed by both French and Imperialist commanders as a sanguinary edict, under which many worthy liberal officers were shot as robbers. The northern States of America had always maintained a species of independence, which the French could not subdue. Juarez and his followers again raised the Liberal standard, seriously harrassing the French. But mainly the success of the North in our own civil war induced Louis Napoleon to think of withdrawing his troops. In vain did the Empress go to Europe for aid. The Belgians and Austrians would have replaced the French legions, but the position of the United States compelled them to abandon the undertaking. And the same cause induced the French to action, leaving Maximilian to that awful fate with which every one is familiar.

This is, in brief, the history of the "army of Mexico," which Napoleon vauntingly mentioned in his late address. It may have glories for the French, but to all true Americans it is simply a set of thieves in the night, stealing across here in the darkest hour of our deepest distress to build up a monarchy on the ruins of the great republic. The only source of regret in the whole transaction is that the really generous and heroic Maximilian should have perished instead of some responsible Frenchman. The French army in Mexico, was a murderer in the house, only strong in America's weakness, only weak in her strength.

OUT ON A FLY.

Pleasant Words from Cleveland---A Hint to Our Councilmen---A Ride Across the Lake---Fearful Storm at Detroit---Michigan Political Conventions, Etc.

[Correspondence to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CHELSEA, WASHTENAW COUNTY, MICH., July 29, 1870.

I will not tell you how glad I was to take the Cleveland cars, and escape for a little while from the heated and swartly atmosphere of old Smoketown (ever dear to me), and how I enjoyed the pure air of the country, ever welcome to one who has been shut up for years beneath the clouds of a Pittsburgh sky. The earth, the air and the waters all contribute to one's happiness, when on a jaunt like this, that I am on, accompanied by my family, all seeking and happily finding in each brook and field and cloud something to admire and enjoy; some *change* from never-ending sable hues and dismal pent-up walls of brick surrounded by scorching walks. Well, we were *too long* reaching beautiful Cleveland; having taken the *Mail* train instead of the *Express*: but after much impatience with the delays, consequent upon the delivery of Uncle Samuel's compliments at each of the towns, villages and hamlets on the line of the road, the Forest City was announced finally, and our eyes for the first time were opened (and our hearts made glad in gazing) upon that rich combination of grand old shade trees, smooth-paved drives and walks, and residences, for beauty, costliness and comfort, unsurpassed anywhere, known as Euclid avenue.

Well may Clevelanders be proud of this grand avenue, well might any place be proud to own it. For picturesque beauty, solidity of structure and romantic outline, it throws completely in the shade anything we have elsewhere in this country. When I bethink me of the streets, "yea, verily more" the AVENUES of Pittsburgh, and consider their outlines, (to say nothing of their *clothes lines*,) and compare them with the beauty spots of other cities, after which they have been named, I feel like "*Niobe, all tears*," weeping for that disposition so manifest among us at home that utilitarianism so universal that nothing can enlist our sympathies, or our support, unless it be organized distinctly for money making. When shall we be able to throw off these shackles and cease to be a by-word, a reproach, a laughing stock for our utter barrenness of beauty? "As black and dirty as PITTSBURGH," is an expression often heard, making us appear contemptible and low, whenever spoken. Our smoke should be consumed, our streets should be improved, widened, beautified, at least by the mere planting of shade trees, our scenery all around us is unsurpassed in natural beauty, and nothing prevents our taking rank among the places noted for attractiveness, but our determined application to getting money first, then squeezing it till the Eagles shriek.

Instead of passing buncombe resolutions about La Fayette, his virtues, (which we all know) and King William and declaring our (Pittsburgh Council, mind you) unalterable devotion to United Germany and its interests, we had much better give our time and attention to the improvemnnt of our streets and *avenues*, and make our home a fit place for human beings to live in. Where we can occasionally get a glimpse of the sun, uncliped, and enjoy God's pure, free air, untainted by a thousand stenches.

Lake Erie never looked more beautiful than when we crossed it on Wednesday night last. Its surface, without a ripple, reflected the myriads of bright stars, lending a double splendor to the milky way and affording a resplendent mirror of dazzling, far reaching beauty. The long line of thick black smoke hovered over the blue waters like the tail of a great comet, and our good boat quivered beneath the thumps of the working beam, like a chained monster struggling to escape. The day had been intensely warm, but evening brought us cool breezes from the bosom of the Lake, and made sleep doubly enjoyable. My little folks after experiencing a wonderful day of new and changing delights, and after offering up their prayers that God would deliver us safely across (to them) the mighty space of water, sunk quietly to rest and left me to wonder at the great progress of our age, since the days when Fulton gained his wife through his success in running the first steamboat up the Hudson.

Detroit was reached early in the morning, just previous to one of the most terrific storms of "thunder, lightning and of rain" that I ever witnessed. The streets were entirely submerged, and torrents of water ran down towards the river. Several houses were struck with lightning, and damage to a large extent was inflicted. One man lost his life during the storm, and three others were paralysed whilst descending from the roof of a new building, where they had been at work. One bolt of lightning entered the top of a large oak tree, situated on Fifteenth street, and ran down the trunk, tearing the bark completely off, and shivering the tree to atoms. Another about the same time struck on Michigan avenue, and performed an almost similar operation as that described above. A frame house was caught up by the wind, and lifted several feet from its foundation. Other freaks of the storm are mentioned, such as the bursting in of frame store fronts, strewing the goods over the floor, awnings torn to ribbons, and light packages sent flying through the air. It was the wildest storm ever seen in Detroit, and we congratulated ourselves that we were not on the lake at the time. It appears from the telegrams that violent storms have been very prevalent, and not confined to any one latitude. Some persons attempt to account for them from the fact of the eclipse of the Sun, which took place on the 28th, and the change of the moon, at the same time; but like Twain, I leave all such matters to the doctors, who will differ, in this, as in other matters. I simply chronicle the facts, and be the cause what it may, it has resulted in a very agreeable change in the temperature. Last night blankets were found to be not only comfortable, but a positive necessity, and to-day the mercury is of no practical account, and nobody cares for looking at it. We are enjoying a grand breeze, and amid this pure, strength-giving atmosphere, one can raise his arms and open his lungs, without the fear of swallowing *his peck* of coal dirt in one inhalation. Oh! if we only had such pure air in Pittsburgh, one involuntarily ejaculates.

By the way I have forgotten Detroit, and must forego any description of it until my next, as this is already too long for the dog days. I will close, with a few words addressed to our Allegheny County Reformers, if any of them be still about, not having yet emigrated to Salt River, or *Greensburg*, like Japhet, in search of the "*old man*" and a *crumb*.

All of the Conventions, State, County, Senatorial and Congressional; of *both parties* in this State have been called between August 25th and September 15th. *Query*, Did the politicians of Michigan fear the *potency* of *third party* movements, and thus attempt to head them off, by calling these Conventions at *so late a day* as to render any opposition to the regular tickets *impotent*, as the Pittsburgh *Commercial* charges was the case with us; or did they not consult, as *our* Executive Committee undoubtedly did, the convenience of the whole county, *farmers* as well as pett foggers, and name a day for the Conventions when *all* could attend without detriment, after the wheat and hay crops were in.

How long will the honest, fair-minded, Republicans of old Allegheny county, the nation's right arm in time of danger, allow themselves to be hood-winked and then distracted and possibly ultimately discouraged (if the hopes of these sore heads can be accomplished) by this jack o'-lantern cry of *reform*, babbled out by the bearded jack-a-napes that writes for the "organ" on brimstone corner? Why don't *all* people see that it is not *reform* that is wanted; no, it is "*offis*," as A Ward would say, provender, the stuff that the editor once went to Greensburg after, (if N. P. S., son of his father, can be relied on.) Well, if I mistake not, if the *Commercial* folks wait until the people of Allegheny county give its "bunmers "*offis*," they will have to possess their souls in patience,—as long as their stockholders have waited for the promised *dividends*, at least. RADICAL.

Secret History of Prim's Negotiations.

Prim's agent in the negotiations with Prince Leopold was a Deputy in the Cortes, Senor Don Eusibio Salnzary Mazared do. He at first was a warm supporter of Don Fernando, of Portugal, and early last year published a pamphlet advocating that candidature. When it fell through, by the persistent refusal of Don Fernando, he published another, calling attention to Prince Hohenzollern. This was in the autumn of 1869. His suggestion did not meet with any favorable reception at the time, but eventually, finding himself baulked in every other quarter, Prim took it up. Under the authorization given him by the Government and the Regent to "look out" for a candidate, he employed Senor Salazar to visit Prince Leopold. Up to a certain point things looked promising, but after the Prince had heard of one or two stormy "scenes" in the Cortes, and bloody work at Sans Cracia and Barcelona, through the insurrection against conscription, he formally declined. He was the "fourth candidate" referred to by Prim in his "explanations to the Cortes recently made, but he declined then to name him, and asked the Cortes to appreciate his reserve. He hardly need have done that, for most people knew whom he meant.

Prim dispatched Salazar again and again, who held repeated conferences with Prince Leopold, thoroughly posting him up in Spanish affairs, with the result that he finally wrote to signify his willingness to be put in nomination. Senor Salazar has just reprinted the pamphlets I have alluded to, with a preface dated the 8th instant, in which he states that he fulfilled the mission General Prim charged him with, and holds the Prince up to view as just the king Spain wants. He combats the charge that he is a grandson of the hated Murat, making out that he is a great grand son, not of Murat, but of Murat's brothers. He asserts that he is related (through the Velascos) to one of the first families of Spain—that of the Duke de Frias. The Duke de Frias is married to the divorced wife of Sir John Crompton, *nee* Balf. Senor Salazar says that when Prim asked him to see what he could do with Prince Leopold, he pointed out to him that, up to a certain point, the candidature would be little acceptable to France.

He was met with the reply that they had suffered defeats in Lisbon, in Cintra, in Florence and in Harrow, to all of which places they had recurred first; that it was notorious the Duke of Montpensier and the Republic would both receive the veto of Napoleon, and that they were both only going as a last resort to offer the crown to a Prussian to prevent the work of September being condemned to perpetual interregnum. Senor Salazar argues that France has nothing to fear from a Prussian King of Spain. He says Prince Leopold belongs to the Catholic branch of Prussia, very different for many centuries from the reigning branch, the Protestants. He asks, could a parliamentary king involve the country in war? Does Brazil in any way depend on Portugal because the house of Braganza rules in both? He asks, very pertinently, what did the relationship between the dethroned King of Hanover and Queen Victoria avail the former in 1866?

He quotes a remark made to him by Prince Leopold to show his views on non intervention: "I know not what may be the opinion of Spain, but here in Germany those who study foreign politics believe that the Iberian Peninsula, by its geographical position and its special conditions, could gain nothing, but could lose much, by joining in European combinations. Her pole-star ought to be a policy of strict neutrality." Next, Senor Salazar cites the Spanish marriages of 1846 as an example of evil work wrought through fear or jealousy of rival powers. Spain, he says, might have been happy to-day, if a puerile fear of England had not prevented Queen Isabella marrying the Duke of Montpensier. He closes by confuting the absurdities circulated as to the Prince's unfitness for the post, remarks that the revolution was effected to the cry of "Down with the Bourbons!" and that Prince Leopold is the only Catholic prince in whose veins there runs no Bourbon blood, in addition to which recommendation he is married to a princess of Pourtugal.—*London Notes.*

A Case of Mistaken Identity.

[From the Springfield Republican, July 10]

It will be remembered that in the Spring the body of a man, with a full dark beard and slightly bald head was found in the Connecticut, near Hampden Park, and recognized as that of Anton Ethinger by a German woman in whose house he had lodged and left a trunk, and by others also. The corpse was buried as Ethinger's, Ethinger's trunk was investigated as that of the corpse, and Ethinger was pitied as a despondent suicide. Now the unconscious hero of this tale had been a weaver in a woolen mill at Huntington, under John Steiger's oversight, and had been driven thence by the burning of the mill last winter. Imagine then, Mr. Steiger's consternation when clapped on the shoulder in Williamansett, on Tuesday, he turned to find Anton Ethinger's—ghost confronting him! For some time he could only ejaculate, "But you are dead!" You have been drowned a long time!" and strange as it seems, that was the first Ethinger had heard of his reputed suicide. He had looked for work, found it, and buckled to it without an idea of self-murder, and there he stood, full dark beard, bald and head all. He straightway came down to this city, and entering his landlady's house abruptly, she shrieked and ran out to tell the neighbors that Ethinger's ghost was haunting her.

GENERAL ROBERT E. LEE has consented to become President of the contemplated Shenandoah Valley Railroad in Virginia. Five thousand persons assembled at a barbecue at Staunton on Saturday to forward the scheme by subscriptions and otherwise.

MR. PHILP, an Englishman who lives in Washington, writes that while in that city, on his last visit to America, "Mr. Dickens, during a conversation relative to the pulpit oratory in the United States, of which he had the highest opinion, remarked that he had always been a Unitarian, and that for many years he was a member of that society."

COLD AND SPARKLING SODA WATER

Drawn from Genuine Marble Founts, with the Genuine YELLOW MALTA SYRUP, fresh. Also, the new American Syrup MONTANA, constantly on draught. These Syrups are the finest Syrups ever sold in America. You can find them always nice and fresh at

JAMES E. BURNS & CO'S
DRUG STORE.

Where you will find KISSENGEN, CONGRESS, VICHY and BLUE LICK WATERS always on draught.
Do not fail to call and try them.
REMEMBER,
This is sold in bulk Bottles and by single glass.

THE LIFE SUSTAINING PRINCIPLE.

The vital and the muscular systems are entirely distinct from each other. A man may have the brawn of a Hercules, but if he is deficient in vital energy he will not wear as well, or last as long or be as healthy and happy while he does last, as the man of ordinary, or even slender build, who possesses a larger share of this animating principle. One of the greatest recommendations of that pure vegetable invigorant, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, is that it increases the vital force of the system. No medicine can double the volume of a man's muscle, or thicken and vulcanize his thews and sinews; but Hostetter's Bitters has an effect much more important. Its use promotes constitutional vigor. It reinforces the life-power, of which bone and muscle are merely the instruments, holding the same relation to it that machinery does to steam. Let the slight and apparently fragile take heart, they may have more stamina, though far less physical strength, than the broad shouldered athletes they regard with envy. To restore, to sustain, to increase this staminal principle which, when in full supply, is the source of health and the best guarantee of longevity, is a special property of the famous restorative. It is not only a specific for dyspepsia, biliousness, intermittent fevers, constipation, &c., and a preventive of all diseases of a malarious character, but the best of all medicines for strengthening the constitution and awakening the powers of nature from whatever cause they may have become lethargic.

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VAN DOREN,
367 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
STEAM ENGINES,
IRON AND WOOD WORKING
MACHINERY,
Steam Pumps,
Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
STEAM FIRE ENGINES,
BELTING,
Woolen Machinery, Machine Cards.
☞ Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.
ORDERS SOLICITED.

GRAFF,
HUGUS
& CO.,
Manufacturers of
Cooking and Heating
STOVES,
RANGES, FURNACES,
AND
Fine Grate Fronts,
INCLUDING THE
COLUMBIA COOK STOVE,
Confidence Cook Stove,
The Boston
DOUBLE-OVEN IMPROVED
Cooking Range,
Nile's Improved Star Range,
AND
FIERY FURNACE.
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE
206 and 208
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F. SELLERS & CO.,
CORNER PENN AND 10th STREETS, PITTSBURGH, PA.,
Pork Packers,
AND MANUFACTURERS OF
Extra No. 1 and No. 2 Lard Oil,
HAVE IN STORE AND FOR SALE,
300 bbls Extra No. 1 and No. 2 Lard Oil.
200 tierces Best Brands Extra S. C. Hams.
40,000 lbs. Bright Bacon Shoulders.
150 tierces Prime Leaf Lard.
20,000 lbs Bright Bacon Sides. au1:all

STONE
WATER PIPES,
Chimney Tops,
HOT AIR & CHIMNEY FLUES, &c.
A large and full assortment constantly on hand.
HENRY H. COLLINS,
122 SECOND AVENUE.
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FINE AMERICAN WATCHES
AT
Wattles & Sheafer,
101 FIFTH AVENUE,
HOWARD WATCHES.
WALTHAM WATCHES.
ELGIN WATCHES.
UNITED STATES WATCHES.
In Gold and Silver cases of all styles, at the lowest prices. Cases made to order. jy20

DOG MUZZLES! DOG MUZZLES!
30 dozen DOG MUZZLES, assorted, suitable for all size curs. Those having a valuable dog should purchase one. For sale at
JAMES BOWN'S,
126 Wood street.
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CROQUET! CROQUET!
Wishing to close out my entire stock of the above mentioned goods, I will sell any of the sets I have on hand below cost, at
JAMES BOWN'S,
127 Wood street.
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BASE BALLS!
I have a good assortment of BASE BALLS on hand. Any party or clubs wanting the above goods can purchase the same below cost, at
JAMES BOWN'S,
126 Wood street.
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RAZORS! SCISSORS!
And all kinds of cutlery ground and repaired in the best manner. Also STEEL STAMPS. Brands and Cancelling Stamps made and repaired at
JAMES BOWN'S,
126 Wood street.
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HOUSEKEEPING
DRY GOODS
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
180 and 182 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY.

QUILTS! QUILTS!
Honeycomb and Marseilles Quilts.
Tickings and Bed Checks.
Bleached and Unbleached Sheetings.
Bleached and Unbleached Shirtings.
Bleached and Unbleached Table Linens.
Turkey Red Table Damasks.
Towelings, Table Napkins and Mats.

At 8 1-4 Cents.
White Linen Towels,
TURKEY RED BORDERS.

At 20c, large size White Linen Towels, a bargain.
At 10c., 4-4 Unbleached Sheetings.
At 12½c., 4-4 Unbleached Sheeting, extra heavy
At 12½c., 4-4 Bleached Shirting, a good bargain.
At 22c., Yard Wide Feather Ticking.
At 37½c., 6-4 Table Linens, a good article.
Ladies' and Gents' Underwear.
Hats, Bonnets and Sundowns.
Sash and Bow Ribbons.

VERY CHEAP,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
180 and 182 Federal Street, Allegheny.

YARNS, YARNS,
AT
HORNE & CO'S.
3,000 lbs.
Super Dark Blue Country Yarn,
S. BRADLEYS & SONS YARNS.
All Colors and Grades.
MIDNIGHT AND FLECKS, KNITTING AND ZEPHYR YARNS, in Plain, Balmoral and Fancy Shades, at Factory Prices.

NEW LINES
Hosiery, Handkerchiefs,
Merino Underwear,
Gents' Negligee Shirts,
White and Percale Shirts,
Suspenders, and full lines of
Notions and Small Wares
AT
LOWEST PRICES.
77 AND 79 MARKET STREET.
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Industrial Exposition
OF
Manufactures, Products and Arts
TO BE HELD AT
CINCINNATI,
Commencing Wednesday, September 21,
AND CONTINUE UNTIL
SATURDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1870.
UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE
Chamber of Commerce, Board of Trade and Ohio Mechanics' Institute.
ARTISANS, MANUFACTURERS, INVENTORS AND ALL ENGAGED in the production of Works of Art and Ingenuity are invited to contribute.
The Managers will make this Exposition of Art and Industry superior, in point of attraction and practical benefit to all concerned, to any display of a similar nature which has ever been held in this country.
For full information, Circulars, Rules, Regulations, Blank Applications for space, etc., please address
CINCINNATI INDUSTRIAL EXPOSITION.
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On a Par with Gold!
WE NOW OFFER
Our New Stock
OF
DRY GOODS
AND
NOTIONS
AT
EASTERN PRICES.
BUYERS ARE INVITED TO
Examine our Goods & Prices
ARBUTHNOT,
SHANNON & CO.,
No. 115 Wood Street.

STATIONERY.
We offer for the fall trade, among many other items too numerous to mention,
150,000 ENVELOPES,
1,000 REAMS RULED PAPER,
175 REAMS FLAT PAPER,
5,000 QUIRES BLANK BOOKS,
25 CASES SLATES,
20,000 SLATE PENCILS, SOAPSTONE,
10,000 SLATE PENCILS, GERMAN,
25 GROSS BONNET BOARD,
250 DOZEN INKS, FLUID, VIOLET AND COPYING,
200 GROSS LEAD PENCILS,
325 GROSS STEEL PENS,
75 GROSS PENHOLDERS,
500 DOZEN MEMORANDUMS,
175 POCKETBOOKS,
800 GROSS CHALK CRAYON.
J. L. READ & SON,
No. 102 FOURTH AVENUE,
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JOHN STEVENSON'S SONS
& CO.,
JEWELERS,
93 Market street, Pittsburgh.
(THIRD DOOR FROM FIFTH.)
Have on hand all the latest novelties in Fine Jewelry; also Silver Pieces and Silver Plated Ware of new designs suitable for wedding gifts.
Watches of all the American makers, in gold and silver cases. Both Key and Pendant Winders constantly on hand, as well as a full variety of the finer grades of the Swiss Watch, including Jurgensen, Benzi, Perregaux, and others.
We call particular attention to our facilities for repairing and regulating fine Watches. To that branch of our business we give special care.
Orders by mail promptly filled. Designs of any goods sent in drawings by mail at request.

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WM. SEMPLE'S,
180 and 182 Federal Street,
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At 81,75,
Gros. Grain Black Silks,
A SUPERIOR ARTICLE.

At 82.55,
LADIES'
Summer Shawls.
A COMPLETE STOCK OF
Jeans & Cassimeres
FOR MEN AND BOYS' WEAR.
A GOOD STOCK OF
DRESS GOODS
AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

At 6¾c. Fast Colored Calicos.
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At 12½c. Fast Colored Light Percales,
At 12½c. Striped Alpacas.
At 12½c., Chene Mixed Mohairs, double width.
At 37½c., Light and Dark Balmoral Skirts.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S
Linen Suits,
At Very Low Prices.
AT
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Now is Your Chance
AT
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Nos. 78 and 80 Market Street.
LADIES' COTTON HOSE FOR 10cts.
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GREEN KID GLOVES FOR $1.50.
GOOD KID GLOVES FOR $1.25.
IVORY CARVED FANS FOR 75cts.
MEN'S ½ HOSE FOR 10cts.
MEN'S GOOD COTTON ½ HOSE FOR 15cts.
Skeleton.
Paniers, Paniers,
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Corsets, Corsets,
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THE
Largest Assortment
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BUY THE GENUINE.
CLARK'S
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SPOOL COTTON.
GEO. A. CLARK,
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JOHN Q. WORKMAN.....H. RICHARD DAVIS
WORKMAN & DAVIS,
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Carriages, Buggies,
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42, 44, 46 and 48 Beaver St., Allegheny.
Repairing neatly and promptly executed. Orders for New Work gotten up in good style and warranted to give satisfaction in every particular.
☞ Newest style of work constantly on hand.
SOLE AGENTS for the New Haven Wheel Company's make of SARVIN'S PATENT WHEELS and Rapp's Patent Quick Shifter and Anti-Rattler for Shafts.
H. RICHARD DAVIS having purchased the interest of Alex. and Wm. D. Moore, in the late firm of WORKMAN, MOORE & CO., the business will hereafter be continued at the old stand, under the name and style of WORKMAN & DAVIS. Orders solicited.
JOHN Q. WORKMAN,
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Late with Citizens' National Bank, Pittsburgh.
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Fine Cut Chewing and Smoking Tobaccos,
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65 and 67 Sandusky St., Allegheny.
Manufacture highly VITRIFIED WATER AND SEWER PIPE. Dealers in CHIMNEY TOPS, FLUES and HYDRAULIC CEMENT.
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Trego's Teaberry Toothwash.
Is the most pleasant, cheapest and best Dentifrice extant.
Warranted free from injurious ingredients.
It preserves and whitens the Teeth!
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Sold by all Druggists and Dentists.
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R. M. McCOWAN.....R. McKOWN
R. M. M'Cowan & Co.,
BOULEVARD PAVERS,
Pave Sidewalks, Cellars, Inside Yards, Drives, &c.
WARRANTED AGAINST CHANGES OF HEAT AND COLD.
Orders left at GAZETTE Office, or at 20 FEDERAL STREET, Allegheny, promptly attended to.
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Loretto Springs,
CAMBRIA CO., PA.
This Summer Resort is 4 miles from Cresson. Advantages unexcelled. Excursion Tickets by the Penna. R. R. Co. can be had during the summer. Terms very moderate. For Circular and full information, address
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Bought at Highest Price.
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Corner Fourth Avenue and Wood Street,
BANKERS,
BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF
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Interest Allowed on Deposits.
☞ Money loaned on Government Bonds at lowest market rates.
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JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, August 2, 1870.

The dullness of Wall street was relieved this afternoon by the story that Lord Lyons and Prince Metternich were trying to patch up peace between France and Prussia. This caused a decline in gold, and a rally in the prices on Stock and Exchange. Money easy at 3@5. Sterling heavy at 9½@9¾; sight 10½@10¾. Gold opened heavy at 21⅛ touched 20, and closed at 21⅛@21¼. Carrying rates 2⅝@3; 6 closing at 3. Clearances 46 millions. Exports to-morrow will probably be a million and a half.

Governments steady but dull; coupons '81, 13½@13¾; '62 10⅝@10¾; '64 9⅝@10; '65 9¾@10⅛; new 8⅝@8¾; '67 8⅝@8¾; '68 9⅛@9⅜; 10-40's 8⅞@9⅛; currencies 10¾@11.

State securities quiet: Missouris, 90¾; old Tennessees, 60¾; new, 60¾; old Virginias, 58¾; new, 60; old North Carolinas, 48; new, 26. Stocks dull but strong.

Canton, 62; Cumberland, 35; Western Union Telegraph Company, 34; Quicksilver, 4½; Mariposa, 8, preferred 10; Adams Express, 69; Wells, 13¾; American 63¾; United States, 68; Pacific Mail, 30¾; New York Central, 91¾; Scrip, 87¾; Erie, 21; do preferred, 40; Harlem, 132; do preferred, 133; Reading, 95¾; Michigan Central, 116¾; Lake Shore, 89¾; Illinois Central, 121; Pittsburgh, 104; Northwestern, 81¾; do preferred, 85½; Rock Island, 114; New Jersey Central, 100; St. Paul, 39; preferred, 75½; Wabash, 48½; preferred, 73; Ft. Wayne 92; Terre Haute, 24; preferred, 54; Chicago, 115½; preferred, 118; Ohio and Mississippi, 30½; Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati, 78; Burlington, 150.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, August 2, 1870.

Closing quotations as received by James T Brady & Co:

Gold	21⅛	5-20 Jan. & Jy. 1865	8⅞
U. S. 6s, 1881	13½	5-20 Jan. & Jy. 1867	8⅞
U. S. 5-20 1862	9⅜	5-20 Jan. & Jy. 1868	9⅛
U. S. 5-20 1864	9⅛	U. P. R. R.	87⅜
U. S. 5-20 1865	9⅝	C. P. R. R.	92⅜
U. S. 10-40	9¾	Cy. Pacifics	10¾

PITTSBURGH MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, August 2, 1870.

We frequently hear it asserted in commercial circles, particularly among operators in flour and grain and commission men, that Pittsburgh is one of the meanest places almost in the country, so far as their particular branch of business is concerned. It is complained that a few hundred barrels of flour or a few car loads of grain is sufficient to overstock the market, and when it becomes overstocked it is impossible to make a movement, and to some extent this is true. There is very little of the speculative element in our market, particularly in the articles above mentioned, as the demand is strictly legitimate, being restricted wholly to supplying the wants of consumers, and, consequently there is no field here to operate on a large scale, that is presented in Chicago, New York and other places. Chicago is not unfrequently held up as a model place of business, and at the same time Pittsburgh is characterized as a "one horse town," unfit and unsuitable for any one of large commercial calibre. We are cognizant of men who have felt and talked in this manner, who have looked down upon, and turned away from Pittsburgh almost in disgust, so far at least as related to business, as being too small a place to admit their extended business capacity having full sway. Chicago was the place, and to Chicago they turned their attention, and some of them, we have reason to believe, wish now that they had never heard of such a place—it is an excellent place to lose money, and those who desire to get rid of their cash quickly cannot do better than to speculate in grain there. It may do for those who have plenty to lose but it is a bad place for those of limited means, and of the many who speculate on margins, with a view of making a fortune quickly and easily, not one in fifty, hardly one in a hundred succeed, nor are they deserving of success. This species of business, is nothing more nor less than a game of chance, and the chances are nearly always against those who are engaged in it, and besides for every dollar that is made in this manner there is also a dollar lost. We venture the assertion that there is as much success and more solid and substantial wealth among the business men of Pittsburgh than can be found almost anywhere in the country, notwithstanding there are those within her limits who pronounce her an old fogy in business matters.

ASHES—Firmer but not quotably higher. Soda Ash, 4 for common, and 4¼ for refined. Pearls 9@9¾; Pots 7¾.

BREADSTUFFS—The arrivals appear to be increasing, but with a continued active demand prices are sustained, ranging from $4@5 for fair to good, and $5@6 for choice.

BUTTER—Prime butter continues very scarce and is selling readily at 25, and choice would doubtless bring a cent or two more. Common butter is quiet and unchanged.

BROOM CORN—Dull at 12 to 13 cts.

BRANS—Demand continues meagre and prices are nominal at $1.50@1.75 per bushel.

BROOMS—Store prices: Fancy, $5.50; No. 1, $4.50; No. 2, $3.50; No. 3, $3.00; Common, $2.50.

CHICKENS—Spring chickens are in good supply, with regular sales by the coop at $3@6 per pair.

CHEESE—Sales of Ohio Factory and Goshen at 13@18, and Sweitzer at 19.

CARBON OIL—Continues dull and weak, and prices are still drooping, thought difficult to quote correctly.

CORNMEAL—Is scarce, though there is not much inquiry for it; may be quoted at $1.05@1.10 per bushel.

DRIED FRUIT—Stocks of both peaches and apples are light. Sales of the latter at 9@7 for quarters, and 9@10 for halves. Apples 5@6cts. The demand is not active, nor is it to be expected at this season of the year.

EGGS—Fresh eggs are in rather better demand and firmer, while old stock is as dull as ever, and has had to sell at any price. Sales of the former at 16@17, and as we noted in our last report, it is thought that the bottom has been touched.

FLOUR—Is decidedly firmer, under the influence of the advices from the west, though as yet there has been no advance in this market. Our market does not move either way as rapidly as Chicago or New York, which is owing to the fact that there is little or no speculation in it. We continue to quote western flours at $5@6 for good and $7@8 for choice. Ice house, $6@6.50.

GROCERIES—Market quiet and devoid of anything [illegible] new or important. Sugars [illegible] firm at 9@9¾ for C. Coffee 19@20 for R; 18¾ for [illegible] 20@21 for raw. Coffee sugars firm at 9@9¾. Rice [illegible] firm at 9@9¾. Molasses firm at 45@50 for Carolina. There is a continued fair demand for sugars, though it is not as active as it has been.

GRAIN—There is continued steady milling demand for wheat and all that offers is readily taken at $1.40@1.45 for red and $1.50@1.55 for white, according to quality. Oats—unchanged, though the feeling, if anything, is weaker; dealers are a little timid about carrying much stock, being fearful of the new crop, which will soon be ready for market. Sales on wharf and track at 50@55 and in store at 57@58. Corn is dull as ever and unchanged; we can report some sales of shelled at 65—may be quoted at 60@61 in store. Dealers are offering to buy Rye at 70 in bond hands; the last sale reported in second hands was at 75. Nothing doing in Barley.

HAY—Firmer and the demand rather better for fair to prime.

HOPS—Unsalable, 32@34 cts.

LARD—Sales of Cleveland at $2.25 per bbl, and eastern at $1.75.

LARD OIL—No. 1 extra is quoted at $1.30@1.35, the outside figure for well established Western brands.

POTATOES—The receipts are again increasing, and we may expect a decline in prices before long; we now quote at $2@2.50 per bbl.

PROVISIONS—Demand fair and market steady and prices are well sustained. Shoulders, 14¾, for plain; and 16@16¾ for sugar cured sides. 17@18 for short ribbed; 17½@17¾ for ribbed; and 19¼ for clear; Sugar Cured hams 20@20; Breakfast Bacon, 20. Reg'ned lard in tes. and 19 in half bbls and kegs. Mess Pork, $24¼.

SEEDS—No movement in Clover or timothy seeds. Flaxseed is also dull, notwithstanding the arrivals are light, and cannot be quoted above $2.30.

SALT—Allegheny river brands may be quoted at $1.60 by the car load and $1.70@1.75 for small lots in store.

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, August 2, 1870.

The oil market continues very dull and very much depressed, and is likely to continue so as long as the market is governed by circumstances over which we have no control. The report of a naval engagement between the French and Prussians, will grate harshly on the ears of those oil men who all along have entertained hopes, that the difficulties between these two nations would be adjusted without resorting to actual hostilities, and of course, the fact that war has actually been inaugurated, will have a tendency to still further depress the market. It is admitted that prices are low, but operators, generally, even those whose interests are injured thereby, are impressed with the conviction that the bottom has not yet been touched, and while we do not know that such is the case, yet we would not be surprised to hear of short sales being made at present quotations.

CRUDE.

Very dull, weak and drooping. Sales 1,000 bbl seller August at 8¾—at close 8¾. was the best bid; this figure was offered for 5,000 bbls without finding a seller. Seller all year nominal at 8¾. We can report $100 having been paid for the privilege of placing 1,000 bbls anytime this year (1870 at 8¾.

REFINED.

August 23½; September 20@21½; October to December 20; buyer all year 20. Market weak, dull and drooping.

RECEIPTS CRUDE.

James Wilkins 80, on account W Bartis; A B Mills 74, on account Reynolds & Co; 80 bbls do, on account B S Duncan; Fairview Oil Works 650, on account F A Bates. Total ..... 1,146 bbls

OIL SHIPMENTS PER A. V. R. R.

Fawcett, Logan, Stockdale & Co., 200 bbls ref. oil to Logan Bro & Co., Phil'a.

Fulton, Marvin & Co., 101 bbls ref. oil to Logan, Bro & Co., Phil'a.

H. Koehler & Co., 201 bbls ref. oil to Waring, Fox & Co.

John Spear & Co. 99 bbls refined to Tack Bro., Phila.

Forsyth Bro's. & Co., 205 bbls refined oil to Warden, Frew & Co., Phila.

Total ..... 907 bbls

PITTSBURGH WOOL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, August 2, 1870.

The market is rather dull, as there is but comparatively little doing in the country. The fine Pennsylvania, Virginia and Ohio wools, all the good clips remaining in the hands of growers, are held at 45 cts., and buyers generally refusing to pay this figure have retired from the the field. Some heavy and badly washed wools are yet in the country, but buyers go round such lots, as there is not much inquiry for this particular grade. The average receipts for the past week have been made at 12@14, including commissions and all other incidental costs of buying.

We hear of a western dealer having given an order to three or four commission men, in eastern Ohio, to buy 50,000 lbs of choice clean wool, but we think it will be three, or four days work these parties reported having bought 3,000 lbs at 43, as holders nearly all held this grade of wool at 45, and refused to accept anything less. Further more, we are informed, that considerable wool has been sold in that section at 42@45. We quote the following as the present quotations in this market are as follows:

Fine—choice and clean	45
Medium	42@43
Common	38@40
Tub washed	45@48

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York.

NEW YORK, August 2.—Cotton quiet and heavy; sales of 700 bales at 29c for middling uplands. Flour—receipts of 14,950 barrels. Flour 5@10c better; sales of 11,000 barrels at $5.30@6.65 for superfine, western and State, $6.35@6.60 for extra do., $6.70@7 for good to choice do., $6.55@7.75 for white wheat western extra, $6.35@6.85 for extra Ohio, $6.50@9.50 for extra St. Louis. Rye Flour steady; sales of 225 barrels at $5.35@5.60. Corn meal more active; sales of 1,100 barrels at $6.00 for Brandywine, and $4.00 for others. Grain firmer; sales of 22,000 barrels at $1.01½@1.02. Wheat—receipts of 52,000 bushels. Wheat 1@2c better for spring, 3@5c better for winter; sales of 150,000 bushels at $1.27@1.30, for Chicago, $1.30@1.40 for Milwaukee, $1.50 for amber winter, $1.30@1.40 for winter red and amber western; 1,000 bushels of rejected at 87 for new red; $1.45 for new white Ohio. Rye quiet and unchanged. Receipts of corn 61,67 bus.; market is better and more doing; sales 55,000 bus. at 96@96½c for new mixed western; $1.00 for new white western; $1.02@1.10 for western and $1.10 for Ohio. Oats firm and unchanged. Provisions quiet. Pork dull. Bacon: shoulders 14¾; clear rib 17¾@18; clear 18¾c. Lard dull at 16c for prime steam.

ST. LOUIS, August 2.—Cattle, best grades wanted and prices range at from 5¾@7½c. Hogs firm at 5¾@6½c.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, August 3.—Bagging firm at 26@27½c. Cotton firm and dull, demand lighter; middling 15c. Wheat $1.30@1.35. Corn 75@80c. Oats 62c. Rye 90c. Provisions firm but the demand light. Pork $30. Lard 17½c. Bacon shoulders 14½c; clear rib 16¾@16¾c; clear sides 17; sales 16 bbls clear rib sides at 16¾c, and 25,000 lbs shoulders at 15½c. Sugar cured hams 23½@23c. Butter steady at 20@25c. Eggs 13c, shippers' count. Oil unchanged. Groceries steady and unchanged; demand fair. Gold 121½ buying. Exchange dull; 1-10 per cent. discount buying. Money market steady at 5 to 10 per cent.

Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, August 2.—In cotton goods the trade has not yet developed itself and the market though steady is far from buoyant. Prices of some staples are so low as to materially admit further reduction unless raw material should advance. Quote Appleton sheetings at 19½c; August 12@12½; do, 33 inch, 15c; do A 9¾c; the inside price of A is very low if not cheap. Agawam 10c; Bedford R 8¾@8¾c; Miller, River A 11½c; Allendale 6-4 Bleached Sheetings 20c; do, 10-4, 25c; do, 9-4, 22½c; do, 10-4, 42½@45c. The usual speculation which prevails before the opening of the fall trade in prints has carried up the price of Grey Cloths to 5c, and hence Printed Calicos of desirable makes are held at 11@11½c, yet standard Chetes like Manhattan are offered down to 8½c by the case and 10¾c for selections.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, August 2.—Tobacco unchanged. Cotton nominal at 17½c. Hemp rope and bagging unchanged. Flour quiet; $4.50@4.75 for superfine; $4.85@5.25 for extra; $5.50@6.75 for double extra. Wheat: No. 2 red fall $1.10@1.18; No. 1 do $1.25@1.27½; choice $1.30@1.35. Corn: 78c for prime in sacks; 80@85c for yellow; 80@82c for white. Oats firm at 50@55c for new, and 43@44c for old. Rye steady at 75@76c. Barley quiet at 97@1.00. Provisions firm and unchanged. Provisions quiet. Pork $31. Bacon: shoulders 14¾; clear rib 17¾@18; clear 18¾c. Lard dull at 16c for prime steam.

ST. LOUIS, August 2.—Cattle, best grades wanted and prices range at from 5¾@7½c. Hogs firm at 5¾@6½c.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, August 3.—Bagging firm at 26@27½c. Cotton firm and dull, demand lighter; middling 15c. Wheat $1.30@1.35. Corn 75@80c. Oats 62c. Rye 90c. Provisions firm but the demand light. Pork $30. Lard 17½c. Bacon shoulders 14½c; clear rib 16¾@16¾c; clear sides 17; sales 16 bbls clear rib sides at 16¾c, and 25,000 lbs shoulders at 15½c. Sugar cured hams 23½@23c. Butter steady at 20@25c. Eggs 13c, shippers' count. Oil unchanged. Groceries steady and unchanged; demand fair. Gold 121½ buying. Exchange dull; 1-10 per cent. discount buying. Money market steady at 5 to 10 per cent.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, August 2.—Flour quiet and steady. Wheat sales of No 1 red winter at $1.47 on spot; No 2 do $1.45. Corn: 86c for No 1, and 85c for No 2. Oats very dull: No 1 nominal at 52@53c; mixed No 1 sold at 47c. Petroleum: refined 20½c; crude 24@25c; market quiet but steady, with very little doing.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, August 2.—Flour firm and unchanged. Wheat quiet and easier at $1.30@1.31 for No. 1; $1.25½ for No. 2. Oats lower at 42c for No. 2. Corn quiet at 82c by sample, delivered. Rye firm at 80c, for No. 1.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, August 2.—Flour firm and in good demand; western superfine $6@6.50; extra $7@7.50; family $7.50@8. Bacon firm; rib sides 15c; clear rib 15½c; shoulders 13½@13½c; hams 20@23½c. Whiskey unchanged.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, July 2.—Flour very dull; superfine $5.00@5.75; extra $6@6.25, extra family $6.25@7.62½. Wheat dull at $1.55@1.60 for old red Indiana. Rye $1.10@1.12.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, August 2.—Cotton inactive; middlings 18½@18¾c; receipts, 29 bales; exports, 72 bales. Flour unchanged at $5.50@7.50. Corn dull at 95c. Oats heavy at 50c.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD, August 2.—5 bbls potatoes, J L Blanchard; 90 carboys vitriol, B E Moreland & Co; 1 car stone, Henderson M & Co; 74 sks oats, Scott & G; 31 do do, J Musser; 4 cars metal, John Moorhead; 2 do do, McKnight & Co; 4 cars railroad iron, C & P R R; 1 do lime, Henderson & Bro; 2 cars sek lumber, G F Warner.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

PITTSBURGH CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD, August 2.—2 cars wheat, Kennedy Bro; 1 do do, Hitchcock, McCreery & Co; 92 bgs oats, 89 do rye, Iron Wallace; 9 bbls, 8 bxs tobacco, Weyman Bro; 4 kgs butter, Day & Co; 1 box meat, 31 bbls potatoes, H Rea Jr; 25 bbls flour, John Wilson; 10 bgs flour, M Henry & Hood; 12 bbls do, F Schield; 1 bx cigars, M W Rankin; 200 pigs lead, G Park; Wade & Work, 200 bbls flour, Walt. Lang & Co; 1 car s iron, Jones & Laughlins; 1 do lumber, Close, S & Co; 40 bgs grease, J Dalzell; 15 bbls whisky, L L Berkowitz; 1 tc sausage, E H Myers & Co; 25 bbls lard oil, 20 do meat, James H Parker; 5 do tallow, Johnston & Bro; 12 packages, H Berger; 2 tcs hams, Voigt & Megraw; 1 pkge tobacco, Knable & P; 16 do do, John Fullerton; 12 do pkgs, Lea & Gilpin; 8 do do, H Dalmyer; 50 bxs soap, John Fruehauf; 10 bbls oil, McIntyre & H; 4 do whisky, J Fredenberg; 5 tcs sundries, J Rogers & Co; 20 do do, beef, Dalzell & Townsend; 10 do hams, W H W Bissell; 29 pkgs tobacco, Dilworth, H & Co; 10 do do, E Heidelberg; 1 do do, J Megraw; 30 do do, W L Jones; 1 hhd do, H & W Jenkinson; 2 do do, A schaun; 1 car grain, P Duff & Son; 1 do do, Schreibach & H; 1 do spoitre, Moorhead & Co.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, August 2.—1 car roofing slate, Aiken & Co; 300 bbls flour, T Carnahan Bro; 200 do do, D Wallace; 100 do do, Schomaker & Co; 1 bx cheese, H Riddle; 26 sks glue scraps, R Pfaum; 1 package of the "Green Bros; 40 bxs cheese, A Kirkpatrick & Co; 50 do do, Shriver & Co; 6 bales tow, A Milliken & Co; 3 cars iron, 1 do limestone, Graff, Bennett & Co; 11 sks keys, Citizens White Lead Co; 50 bales twine, H Gerwig & Co; 45 bdls shovels, Myers & Harmon; 20 bbls flour, J S Dilworth; 1 do eggs, Woodworth & D; 30 bbls flour, Wade & McElroy & Co; 5 bxs gin, 2 do bitters, Kramer, Bohn & Co; 12 bbls flour, L J Blanchard; 9 bdls p bdls, J C Biddell & Co; 20 bbls flour, Wade & Bro; 1 bbl gin, Harris & Ewing; 5 hhds bacon, 2 bbls do, 10 tcs shoulders, F Sellers & Co; 160 bbls lb nails, Hogan, Fergg & Co; 10 bbls spirits, Milligan, H & Co; 4 cars pigs lead, Fahnestock, H & Co; 100 bbls flour, Seghinger & Yorkamp; 50 bbls whisky, Littell & Mellinger; 20 baies hops, J White Jr; 4 bbls whisky, 6 do spirits, D Haworth.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY, August 2—3 cars 2 in. plank, Hamilton P & Co; 10 do do, Shoenberger, B & Co; 2 do do, Union Iron Mills; 1 do do, W Clark & Co; 1 do do, Bryan & Vaughey; 2 do p pin, Rick & Co; 4 do blooms, Park Bro & Co; 2 do p iron, J Moorhead & Co; 5 do do, Union Iron Mills; 8,000 ft lumber, R A Clark & Co; 8,000 ft do, A A Graham & Marshall; lot stoneware, John A Renshaw; 2 bbls potatoes, Voigt M & Co; 12 bbls poles, 11 do bows, S M McMinn & Co; 2 cars lumber, F W Lamping; 21 bbls bone charcoal, Seward & E; 25 do 1 seed, T H Nevin & Co.

ALLEGHENY STATION August 2.—25 bgs feed, 5 do meal, Adams & Knox; 15 do do, Geo Stewart; 40 sks flour, 45 do meal, Wm Graham & Marshall; lot stoneware, John A Renshaw; 2 bbls potatoes, Voigt M & Co; 12 bbls poles, 11 do bows, S M McMinn & Co; 2 cars lumber, F W Lamping; 21 bbls bone charcoal, Seward & E; 25 do 1 seed, T H Nevin & Co.

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IMPORTS BY RIVER.

WHEELING PER W. F. CURTIS, August 2.—S H Morgan & Co, 20 pkgs lead; W J Meek, 19 sks corn; Godfrey & C, 256 bdls paper; S Devol, 14 bdls flour, 4 do 1 seed; Pa Salt Mfg Co, 8 carboys; J Zimmerman, 1 do cigars; A S Gill, 1 do more, 2 pkgs do; T Hare & Bro, 4 bdls wheels; W J Smith & Bro, 3 do do; Rose & E, 7 do do, 87 sks wheat, 29 do oats; J & W Patterson, 2 do do, 2 middlings, 271 do shipstuff, 5 bdls sks; Clark & Co, 6 bbls bromine; P Duff & Co, 4 bbls eggs, 4 sks rags; C Rigdon, 18 bdls hoops, 1 do cupper; Co, 3 bxs eggs; N Whiting & Co, 65 pkgs furniture; W S Kennedy, 1 bbl 1 water, Lippincott & R, 1 bx sewer; Robb & H, 12 bbls whisky, L L Berkowitz; 1 tc sausage, E H Myers & Co; 25 bbls lard oil, 20 do meat, James H Parker; 5 do tallow, Johnston & Bro; 12 packages, H Berger; 2 tcs hams, Voigt & Megraw; 1 pkge tobacco, Knable & P; 16 do do, John Fullerton; 12 do pkgs, Lea & Gilpin; 8 do do, H Dalmyer; 50 bxs soap, John Fruehauf; 10 bbls oil, McIntyre & H; 4 do whisky, J Fredenberg; 5 tcs sundries, J Rogers & Co; 20 do do, beef, Dalzell & Townsend; 10 do hams, W H W Bissell; 29 pkgs tobacco, Dilworth, H & Co; 10 do do, E Heidelberg; 1 do do, J Megraw; 30 do do, W L Jones; 1 hhd do, H & W Jenkinson; 2 do do, A schaun; 1 car grain, P Duff & Son; 1 do do, Schreibach & H; 1 do spoitre, Moorhead & Co.

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RIVER NEWS.

The river continues to recede steadily with 5 feet 7 inches by the Monongahela marks. Weather cloudy and warm, with indications of more rain.

No arrivals or departures, excepting the slackwater packets. The Julia No. 2, from Cincinnati, is the first boat due.

Capt. Geo. W. Hazlett, of this city, has sold his interest in the Rubicon as follows: To Wm H. Blake 3-16, to John F. Blake 2-16, and Alfred Grissom, Jr., 4-17 after the total sum of $11,250. The boat is now owned by W. H. Blake ½, John F. Blake ¼, A. Grissom ¼.

—The Cincinnati *Commercial* says: Capt. J. Dorrington, of the Hays Coal Co., is at the Spencer, while Capt. Dan McCleer, who represents W. H. Browns interests, is at the Broadway. They are both awaiting the arrival of their fleets of coal now due from Pittsburgh. McAleer won a suit of clothes and $90 a few days since, having bet there would be a coal boat rise in the Ohio river between the 20th and 30th of July.

—The work of repairing the wharves at New Orleans has commenced. A part of the old wooden wharves is to be torn down and the space filled in with earth and shells. This will widen and beautify the levee, make room for another row of buildings in front of the landing, also another street, and bring in revenue to the city from the sale of lots, all of which will be useful, ornamental and beneficial.

—The horns formerly worn by the White and Shotwell have been remodeled and regilded by Capt. Kunkle. They will be finished early next week, and be sent to the Robert E. Lee. No finer pair of horns every graced a pilot house. The shield records the time of the White, Shotwell and Lee to Cairo, but don't say anything about brushing off flies.

—The St. Louis Democrat of Monday says: Interests in the steamers Carrie Converse, Silver Bow, R. J. Lockwood are being sold. It is presumed that Dohrman acquires Rea's interest in the Converse, and sells out of the Bow and Lockwood.

The sale of the Hesper has not been perfected. Capt. Lee has, however, sold his half interest in four to the other owners. She will ply from Memphis to the Illinois river during low water.

—The Mattie Roberts came off the Middleport ways Tuesday, in complete repair, and resumed her trade between Gallipolis and Parkersburg. The Jennie Howell follows her on the ways.

—The Memphis papers authoritatively announce that the Richmond and Thompson Dean will go into the Memphis and New Orleans trade during the coming autumn.

—Hereafter all freights remaining on the Louisville wharf 48 hours will be stowed by the Wharfmaster at the owner's expense.

—The Kate Putnam arrived at New Albany on Sunday from St. Louis. She will load at Portland for New Orleans.

—The new Pat Cleburne received forty passengers from the Arkansas Hot Spring on her first trip down the Arkansas.

The tail passed Cairo Saturday on one engine, having broken her shaft and one engine below Memphis.

The Bellevernon for New Orleans and the Wauanita for Memphis were to have left Cincinnati yesterday.

STEAMSHIPS.

CUNARD LINE.
The British and North American Royal Mail Steamships, between New York and Liverpool, call at Cork Harbor.
SCOTIA, WEDNESDAY, JULY 27.
CUBA ..... AUG 3
RUSSIA 10
CHINA 17
CALABRIA, THURSDAY, JULY 28
SIBERIA ..... AUG 4
TARIFA 11
SAMARIA 18
NATIONAL LINE.
DENMARK THE QUEEN, FRANCE, VIRGINIA, every Saturday. Passengers booked by other lines. For passage apply to
JOHN J. McCORMICK,
GAZETTE BUILDING, Second floor, Smithfield street and Sixth avenue.

TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN—THE INMAN MAIL STEAMSHIPS, numbering sixteen first-class vessels, among them the celebrated
CITY OF PARIS, CITY OF ANTWERP,
CITY OF BOSTON, CITY OF BALTIMORE,
CITY OF LONDON.
Sailing EVERY SATURDAY, from Pier 45 North River, New York. For passage or further information apply to
WILLIAM BINGHAM, Jr.,
143 SMITHFIELD STREET.

WHOLESALE GROCERS, &c.
JOHN McKIRDY ..... A. TAYLOR.
Jno. McKirdy & Co.,
General Commission Merchants,
Flour, Grain, Seeds, Feed, &c.
No. 351 Liberty Street,
jn28:61 PITTSBURGH, PA.
ESTABLISHED BY A. & T. GORMLY, 1812.
W. M. GORMLY,
Wholesale Grocer,
271 LIBERTY STREET,
(Directly opposite Eagle Hotel.)
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Meanor & Harper,
FLOUR, GRAIN AND PRODUCE
Commission Merchants,
No. 329 LIBERTY STREET.
Consignments solicited. se7
W. C. Armstrong,
(Successor to Fetzer & Armstrong.)
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANT,
ap18:x89 No. 25 MARKET STREET.
L. J. BLANCHARD,
Wholesale and Retail Grocer,
No. 396 PENN STREET.
ap18:x89
M. STEELE ..... J. A. STEELE.
M. STEELE & SON,
Commission Merchants,
And Dealers in FLOUR, GRAIN, FEED, &c., &c. No. 95 OHIO STREET, near East Common, Allegheny City.
JOHN I. HOUSE ..... EDW. HOUSE ..... WM. M. HOUSE.
JOHN I. HOUSE & BROS., Successors to JOHN I. HOUSE & CO., Wholesale Grocers and Commission Merchants, corner of Smithfield and Water streets, Pittsburgh.
JOHN SHIPTON ..... A. WALLACE.
SHIPTON & WALLACE, Wholesale GROCERS AND PRODUCE DEALERS, No. 6 Sixth avenue, Pittsburgh.

OFFICIAL.

PITTSBURGH, July 28th, 1870.

NOTICE.—The assessment for the grading, paving and curbing of Liberty street, from Smithfield street to the Monongahela pike, is now ready for examination and can be seen at this office until MONDAY, AUGUST 15, 1870, when it will be returned to the City Treasurer's office for collection.
H. J. MOORE,
City Engineer.

PITTSBURGH, July 27th, 1870.

NOTICE.—The assessment for grading, paving and curbing of 42d street, from Butler street to Allegheny Valley Railroad, is now ready for examination, and can be seen at this office until FRIDAY, AUGUST 5th, 1870, when it will be returned to the Treasurer's office for collection.
H. J. MOORE,
City Engineer.

CITY ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
CITY OF ALLEGHENY, July 26, 1870.

NOTICE.—The assessment for the grading and paving of Whig alley from Ohio street to Gay alley is now ready for examination and can be seen at this office until SATURDAY, August 6, 1870, when it will be placed in the hands of the City Controller to serve notices.
CHAS. DAVIS,
City Engineer.

CITY ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
ALLEGHENY CITY, July 29th, 1870.

NOTICE.—The assessment for the grading of MONTGOMERY AVENUE, from Sherman to Union avenues, is now ready for examination and can be seen at this office until THURSDAY, Aug 11th, 1870, when it will be placed in the hands of the City Controller to serve notices.
CHAS. DAVIS,
City Engineer.

STONE.

WEST COMMON
Machine Stone Works,
Northwest corner of West Common, Allegheny.
FRED'K ATVATER & CO.,
Have on hand or prepare on short notice, Hearth and Step Stones, Flags for Sidewalks, Brewery Vaults, &c. Head and Tomb Stones, &c.
Orders promptly executed on reasonable terms

FLOUR.
PEARL STEAM FLOURING MILLS.
R. T. KENNEDY & BRO.,
ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.
Manufacturers of the following celebrated brands of Flour:
2 Star Blue Brand, A No. 1 Extra Family Flour that gives entire satisfaction.
3 Star Red Brand, Choice Family Flour, superior to any of the same grade in the market.
All brands warranted as represented.
April 26, 1870.

PLUMBERS, GAS FITTERS.
L. B. FULTON ..... O. J. M'GANN.
FULTON & M'GANN,
Practical Plumbers,
GAS AND STEAM FITTERS.
Fifth Avenue, near High Street, Pittsburgh, Pa. Lead Pipe, Gum Hose, Gas Fixtures, Brass Tubs and Wash Stands, Iron Pipe and Fittings, Ale and Beer Pumps and steam Engine Jacks always on hand. Public and Private Buildings fitted up with Hot Water and Steam Heating Apparatus. Jobbing promptly attended to.

WINE OF LIFE.—The great Blood Purifier and Delicious Drink. WARNER'S VINUM VITÆ, OR WINE OF LIFE, is free from any poisonous drugs or impurities, being prepared for those who require a stimulant. It is a splendid appetizer and tonic, and the finest blood purifier in the world for purifying the blood. It is the most pleasant and delicious article ever offered to the public, far superior to brandy, whisky, wine bitters, or any other article, as it is more healthful and delicious. Both male and female, young or old, can take the Wine of Life. It is in fact, a life preserver. Those who wish to enjoy good health and a free flow of lively spirits, will do well to take the Wine of Life. It is different from anything ever before in use. It is sold by druggists; also at all respectable saloons. Price $1.00, in quart bottles.
my2:MWFT

CENTRAL BANK,
No. 35 Bank Block,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
CAPITAL $100,000
Bank of Discount and Deposit.
STOCKHOLDERS INDIVIDUALLY LIABLE.
Interest Allowed on Time Deposits.
Collections made in all the principal Cities of the United States and Canadas.
DIRECTORS.
THOMAS FAWCETT, MADISON BUHL,
D. W. C. CARROLL, J. F. DENNISTON,
JAMES H. HOPKINS, GEORGE BINGHAM,
JULIUS ADL

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

HOME NEWS.

Persons leaving the city for the summer, and wishing to have the GAZETTE sent to them, will please send their addresses to the office. Price by mail, 75 cents per month.

A trotting race will come off at West Union Park, Perrysville road, Friday afternoon at three o'clock.

A new hose cart capable of holding two hundred feet of hose has just been completed for use in the Allegheny Park.

Yesterday morning Alderman McMasters issued a warrant for the arrest of Mrs. Holland, on oath of Mrs. Kate O'Brien, for selling liquor on Sunday in Virgin alley.

Wanted—A good washerwoman to wash for two young men. Colored preferred. Apply to-day at GAZETTE counting room, corner of Sixth avenue and Smithfield street.

Monday afternoon John Brubaker, employed at the outer depot, Fort Wayne Railroad, Allegheny, had his right hand caught between some machinery and badly lacerated. He will be disabled for some time.

A man named Cotten fell yesterday afternoon from the roof of a house at which he was working in Birmingham and broke his leg. He fell a distance of twenty-five feet. Dr. McKay dressed his wounds.

Yesterday, "Redbird" and Robin Dixon, the two brothers charged with highway robbery in McClure township a few days ago, had it final hearing before Justice Kerr, which resulted in their commitment for trial.

Any persons desiring to attend either the State Teachers' Association at Lancaster, or the National Association at Cape May, can obtain orders for excursion tickets by calling upon the City Superintendent, No. 81 Fourth avenue.

Lightning has been quite active in Butler. A correspondent writes that on Monday night, during a severe storm, the barn of Mr. Polhemus was struck and burned with its contents. On Tuesday it was the turn of the barn of Mr. Anderson's store in the borough were struck, but not materially damaged.

East Liberty.—To our East Liberty readers we bespeak their trade in the news line for Mr. W. Anderson a very worthy gentleman, who is prepared at all times to furnish them very latest monthly and weekly publications. Mr. Anderson's store is complete in this line. Give your townsman a call.

Smokers should try some of those new Club cigars to be had at Megraw's, No. 45 Ninth street; that is, if they can find time from the luxury of a good smoke. Megraw also has in store a new stock of fine-cut smoking tobacco, which is nothing better in the market. Get a supply of smoking material at Megraw's 45 Ninth street.

Kept his Letters.—Yesterday Alderman Bowden was called upon to investigate a case of larceny by bailee, when John Dickson charged W. K. Quigley with the offence. He directed in his cure to him Dickson and refusing to hand them over to the rightful owner. Information and warrant and will have the case settled to-day.

Disorderly.—Andrew Stein made information before Justice Conrad, of Lower St. Clair township, yesterday, charging Peter Fiaus with disorderly conduct. He alleges that Peter visited his place of abode in a state of intoxicance and frightened his wife and children by drawing a knife and threatening to kill them. A warrant was issued for the arrest of Peter.

Central Bank.—The annual election for Directors of this Institution took place yesterday. The following named gentlemen were elected to serve for the ensuing year. Thos. Fawcett, Madison Bailey, D. W. C. Carroll, James H. Hopkins, George Bingham, Julius Adler, James Brown, Paul H. Hacke, J. H. Walter, James Lyons, Jos. F. Denniston, Abram Hays.

Mr. Hugh Morrison, of Parnassus, Westmoreland county, (formerly of Allegheny city,) renewed his annual subscription to the GAZETTE, yesterday, making the forty-first year that he has continued to take it. Mr. Morrison seems to enjoy a vigorous and green old age. We hope the GAZETTE will do its customary share towards making him a healthy right-thinking Republican for many more years to come.

Heavy False Pretence.—Mr. Liab, of Allegheny, is in trouble. He became indebted to Mr. Hack in the sum of $100, and says he did at pay it and don't intend to pay it, as he is selling off his goods with the intention of defrauding his creditors. Information was laid and afforded a basis for an information for fraud, which Hack yesterday made before Alderman Bellwood. Her against Lisb, and upon which a warrant was issued.

Art and science are both called into requisition in the manufacture of those beautiful sets of queensware for which the Keystone Pottery has become so famous. Messrs. Kier & Co., at their establishment on Liberty street, have on sale an assortment of this manufacture, which, when the skill and knowledge required to produce it is considered, is one of the most attractive sights in the city. Call in for queensware at 363 Liberty street.

The new Law Register and Official Directory of the United States for 1870-71 will soon be ready for distribution to subscribers at five dollars. This work contains an immense amount of very valuable information, covering nine hundred and fifty large pages. It is a positive necessity in the court room, the lawyers office, the banking house and the counting office. Those wishing to obtain a copy should at once forward their subscription to John Livingston, Esq., Secretary of the Merchants' Union Law Company, Box 2566, New York.

Important to Leaf Tobacco Dealers.—In a special circular just issued, Commissioner Delano says: "The fact that unauthorized manufacturers of cigars are facilitated in carrying on their fraudulent business, by the illicit purchase of leaf tobacco of unstamped by dealers in leaf tobacco, I have concluded to request all dealers in leaf tobacco to register the quantities disposed of to all manufacturers of cigars, from all purchasers of material for making cigars who are authorized to be lawfully authorized manufacturers." Otherwise dealers in leaf tobacco will become liable under section 36, act of March 2, 1867.

Will Unite.

Notwithstanding the adverse action of the General Synod of the Reformed Presbyterian Church on the subject of Union in Cincinnati last May, it appears that a large number of the ministers and people are determined to enter United Presbyterian General Assembly. All the ministerial members of the Western Presbytery have united in a call for a meeting for that purpose. The Pittsburgh Presbytery unanimously endorsed the conduct of those delegates who voted for union, at a special meeting held last Monday.

Ankle Sprained.

Yesterday evening Mr. George Johnston, employed in the establishment of William Semple, Esq., Allegheny, met with a painful accident. He was looking about Mr. Semple's new building, in course of erection, and proceeded to step up to the floor up in the elevator to the second story. The upward trip was made with safety, but in coming down again the boy lost his footing in the elevator descended with violence to the ground floor. Johnston was standing in it and in the shock he sprained his ankle and sustained a fracture of the smaller bones of the foot. He was taken into Dr. Lee's office and his injuries attended to, after which he was conveyed to his boarding house, No. 41 Third street, Allegheny.

Forbes District Schools.

The regular meeting of the Forbes District School Board was held last evening. Mr. Luckey, City School Superintendent, by note informed the board that the taking of the school census of the ward was completed and that it was ascertained that there were 1,840 persons of school age (6 to 21) therein. A warrant was ordered for the work of procuring the statistics.

Mr. Grede, from the Committee on Repairs, reported that in their opinion that the roof was needed on the old part of the school building, and that bids be invited for the work. Approved.

The purchase of two more dictionaries and a book case for the schools were ordered on the recommendation of the Principal.

War Pensions.

Among the good things which Congress did during its late session was the changing of the pension laws, providing that hereafter pensions shall be paid quarterly instead of half-yearly, and that the money shall be sent directly to each pensioner, arrangements being made for returning vouchers through postmasters. The government pays the expense of executing all papers connected with the transaction, thus giving to each recipient of a pension the full benefit of the pittance awarded him by a grateful nation. Heretofore a large percentage of each payment has been usually absorbed by pension agents and small lawyers, who acted as middle men between the pensioner and the government. We are gradually learning how to do things.

Body Recovered.

Saturday evening last George Byers, aged six years, was drowned in the Allegheny river near Moul's coke ovens, Eighth ward, Allegheny. He was playing, in company with several other children, on a boat and fell in the river accidentally. His companions were frightened and ran away without giving an alarm, and did not even notify the parents of the boy, who, thinking he had wandered away from home, had not especially missed him in the city papers. Yesterday morning one of the boys who was on the boat at the time of the accident related the circumstance. Immediate search was made for the body, which was recovered a short distance from the boat. The body was removed to the residence of the father, Wm. Byers, in Carpenter's alley, where an inquest was held and a verdict of "accidental drowning" rendered.

Pittsburgh Presbytery.

The Pittsburgh Presbytery of the Reformed Presbyterian Church held a special meeting at Darlington on Monday, the first instant, Rev. John Alford in the Moderator's chair.

One of the delegates to the General Synod, which met in Cincinnati in May last, stated that he had voted for Union with the United Presbyterian General Assembly on the Basis, and wished to know if Presbytery approved or condemned his course, when on motion it was resolved unanimously that his course in voting for union be approved.

Mr. Moffett, pastor-elect of the congregation of Darlington, presented his certificate of dismissal from the Presbytery of Philadelphia. The certificate was dated at Cincinnati, outside the bounds of the Presbytery, it was returned to the Philadelphia Presbytery, who were requested to send one in due form.

The ordination and installation of Mr. Moffett, it was agreed, should take place on the last day of August, at ten o'clock, in the village of Darlington.

After making the appointments for the ordination, Presbytery adjourned to the time and place specified above.

THE ALLEGHENY SCHOOLS.

Meeting of the Board of Controllers—Resolutions of Respects—Election of a Depositary —The City Superintendency.

The Allegheny Board of School Controllers held a regular monthly meeting last evening at City Hall.

At eight o'clock President King took the chair, and Rev. Mr. Rine opened the proceedings with prayer.

After an interesting Quaker-like intermission of half an hour, Clerk Benney called the roll, when a quorum of members was found to be in attendance.

The local boards then reported the election of teachers in the various wards for the ensuing year, as has already been published.

The report from the Fourth Ward Board was accompanied by the following preamble and resolutions:

IN MEMORIAM.

With fullness of profound and sorrow we have to announce that our loved and esteemed Principal of House No. 5, has departed this life; his death occurred on the morning of July 26th. By instructions of the Board the following resolutions are offered as a slight token of respect to his memory:

WHEREAS: It has pleased God in His mysterious providence to remove by death, Mr. W. A. Johnson, Principal of School in House No. 5, Fourth Ward, Allegheny.

Resolved, That by his death in the midst of his usefulness our schools have lost an able educator, the friends a genial and warm-hearted friend and companion, and the cause of education one who was an ardent, able and devoted advocate.

Resolved, That we tender to his friends, especially his widow, our warm and heart felt sympathies in their great affliction.

The report of the Committee on Rules and Regulations was then taken up. The only important action was that in reference to corporal punishment. The rule now in force requiring all corporal punishment to be reported, in an accurate account of the offense and time of punishment being required to be kept in a book, open at any time to the inspection of any member of the Board.

Warrants were ordered for the payment of W. H. McClinton, stationer, $17.78, and the Park taxes on the Webster street colored school house.

THE CITY SUPERINTENDENCY.

Mr. Smith presented the following:

Resolved, That at the regular meeting of the Board in September, 1870, this Board shall elect a Superintendent of Common Schools for the city of Allegheny, and that the salary of said officer shall be $2,000 per annum.

Considerable discussion ensued upon the resolution. Finally it was devided into two sections, the first section, authorizing the election of the Superintendent, was passed by a vote of 18 yeas to 8 nays.

The second section in relation to the salary was amended so as to recommend that the salary of the City Superintendent be $2,000.

Mr. Smith stated that as the case stood now, the city had to pay the City Superintendent. This would be saved by the election, as contemplated in the resolution. Then, too, with City Superintendent the Board would receive an additional appropriation from the state of nearly $1,200. These two items together would be nothing better in the way of economy.

The second section was then adopted.

Dr. Riggs moved that a Committee of one from each ward be appointed to nominate for the office—the Committee to report at next meeting. Adopted.

Messrs. Brothers, Dennison, Smith, Kalklock, Walton, Riggs, Haney and McConnell were appointed said Committee.

Mr. Trimble moved that the salaries of the music teachers be increased $1,200. Lost.

The Secretary then opened the proposals which had been received from the banks for the use of the

UNEXPENDED BALANCES.

The Diamond Savings Bank, of Allegheny, offered to pay six per cent. for the money and to advance all moneys needed by the Board at seven per cent.

The Second National Bank offered five and one-half per cent. for the funds and agreed to loan for six per cent.

The Allegheny Trust Company offered six per cent. for the funds, stipulated to loan all advances needed without charge.

The proposition from the Trust Company was accepted and that corporation elected depository unanimously.

On motion, adjourned.

CITY FARM.

Meeting of the Board of the Guardians of the Poor.

A meeting of the Board of Guardians of the Poor of the city was held yesterday, Tuesday, August 2d, 1870, President Douglas in the chair.

Members present: Messrs. Anderson, Hartley, Kincaid, McKee, Fitzsimmons, Torrence, Shaw and President Douglas.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

The Committee appointed to examine sundry bills presented to the Board reported that they found the bills correct, and they were ordered to be paid.

Mr. Anderson, from the Committee on Improvements at the City Farm, reported progress in their work and asked for an extension of time. Report received and time extended.

Mr. Kincaid, from a committee to examine sundry bills presented by the County Home against the city of Pittsburgh, presented the following:

Resolved, That the bill of the County Home against the city of Pittsburgh, presented by H. Davis, Esq., be acknowledged and paid, with the exception of the cases of Elizabeth Messick, Ema Waller and Mrs. Ellen McCarty of Philadelphia.

The report was accepted and the resolution adopted, the amendment that the Committee be directed to settle the bill, provided Mr. Davis will make an affidavit that the account is correct and true to the best of his knowledge and belief.

Mr. Kincaid offered the following:

WHEREAS, The Board of Guardians of the Poor of the City of Pittsburgh have by agreement with the Board of Directors of the County Home, charge of all the cases now in those districts incorporated into said city by the act of consolidation and are now maintaining them; and, Whereas, Those districts pay their full share in creating the valuable property (the County Home), Therefore be it

Resolved, That the Directors of the County Home be respectfully requested to add to this Board the amount that may be found to be an equitable division of the value of said County Home.

The resolution was adopted and the Secretary directed to send a copy to the Board of Directors of the County.

Mr. Shaw presented the following:

Resolved, That the Secretary of our Board be directed to have buried the insane patients at Dixmont placed in our charge, and also to have such cases as are in a fit condition to be removed to the poor alms house. Adopted.

Also, the following:

Resolved, That the Secretary be authorized to settle with the City Home at his earliest convenience. Adopted.

REPORTS.

The report of Dr. Benham, physician to the Board, was read and approved.

The report of Dr. Ward, Resident Physician at the City Farm, for the month of July, was read. During the month, the report states, there were nine cases admitted into the hospital; thirteen discharged and eight remaining. There were during the month three births and eight deaths. The report was received.

The report of Mr. Patterson, Superintendent of the poor house, was read and by the Secretary. The report transmitted sundry bills of the current expenses of the month, amounting to $2,436 35. The report was received, and the bills read and ordered to be paid.

On motion of Mr. Shaw, a leave of absence for two weeks was granted the Secretary.

The bond of the City Treasurer for the security of poor tax collected by him, was presented and approved.

On motion of Mr. Torrence, a warrant was ordered in favor of Mr. Ford for $25 for ruling the tax duplicates prepared.

On motion, adjourned.

SANITARY.

Meeting of the Board of Health—Reports of Health Officers—Report of Meat Inspector.

A meeting of the Board of Health was held yesterday, Tuesday, August 2, 1870, at the office of the Board on Fourth avenue, at four o'clock A. M.

Members present—Messrs. Albeitz, Howe, McCandless, Edwards and President Gross.

The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved.

HEALTH OFFICER'S REPORT.

Mr. Crosby Gray, Health Officer, submitted the following report:

To the Board of Health: I would respectfully submit the following report for the month of July, 1870:

Number of nuisances abated or removed	30
" persons notified	30
" permits granted at 25 cents each	8
Amount received from permits	$17 00
" fines	30 00
Total receipts	$[illegible] 00
Amount expended during the month	22 50
Balance on hand	$[illegible] 45

All of which is respectfully submitted.

The report was read and received and ordered to be filed.

ASSISTANT HEALTH OFFICER.

Mr. J. D. McFaden, assistant health officer, submitted the following report:

GENTLEMEN: I would respectfully submit the following report for the month of July, 1870:

No. of notices to remove nuisances served	104
No. of visits paid	108
No. of dead animals removed	17
No. of suits brought for maintaing nuisances	3
No. of suits brought against night soilers for working on Sunday	3

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Read, accepted and ordered to be filed.

MEAT INSPECTOR'S REPORT.

Meat Inspector Lindsey reports for the month of July as follows: Condemned six calves for want of age, and several lots of meat, tainted by the hot weather. July he condemned no calves for want of age, also dressed beef, and had a Wylie street merchant fined $25 for selling unsound Bologne sausages. He reports the following arrival of stock at the East Liberty yards:

Cattle	21,198
Hogs	44,745
Sheep	75,413

Of these three cattle, 158 hogs and 25 sheep died on their way here, from the heat.

On motion a warrant was ordered to be drawn in favor of M. Swartzwelder, Esq., for services rendered as attorney to the Board.

Bills of W. C. McCarthy, Esq., for night soiling, under the order of the Health Officer, were presented, amounting to $122 50, and ordered to be paid.

On motion the salary of the messenger and clerk to the Board of Health was fixed at $1 per diem.

On motion of Mr. House, warrants were drawn in favor of the Health Officer, Assistant Health Officer and Clerk for the amount of their salaries.

Prothonotary.

MESSRS. EDITORS: Before any convention meets to nominate candidates for office, we think it is right the people should indicate in some way their preference. We therefore take this method of suggesting the name of Mr. William H. Glenn, of the Eighth ward, as a suitable person for the office of Prothonotary. Mr. Glenn has been long and favorably known as a true Republican. He possesses all the qualifications necessary to discharge the duties of the office, and we cordially commend him to the favorable consideration of the Republican Convention soon to meet.

SEVENTH WARD.

THE TEMPERANCE CAUSE.

Meeting at the Young Men's Home—Interesting Addresses—Signing the Pledge.

A very interesting meeting on the above important subject took place last night at the Young Men's Home, on Duquesne way, several gentlemen of prominence and influence being present, in addition to the usual large number of boarders residing at the Home. Mr. Charles Roby occupied the chair, and Prof. Edwin Sherrat, Superintendent of the Home, conducted the musical exercises.

After the usual introductory services Col. Reaf, by request, addressed the audience. His argument differed in some important particulars from the arguments usually advanced by temperance lecturers. Quoting Byron's title phrase "Demon rum," all in a state of perspiring excitement. The object of their nocturnal visitation was soon made known. The unofficial visitor explained that his household had been bereft of one of its members by the absent one, a young and intelligent girl of fifteen, had disappeared during the earlier hours of the evening in company with a man who was about twelve years her senior.

The families, it seems, resided neighbors to each other, and were on terms of intimacy. The parents of the girl moved in a good circle of society, and bear an excellent reputation. The defaulting Benedict was employed in one of the iron mills in the Seventh ward, and had always commanded the respect of his employers and acquaintances. He was the father of two young children and was connected by marriage with one of the most respectable families in Lawrenceville. About a year ago matrimonial jarring took place between the wife and that of the girls, but nothing indicated anything approaching criminality in the friendship that will result in the downfall and wrecks of manhood, degraded even in their mental conceptions. After showing how the resemblance of the absent one to the fair young emotion deceived the drunkard, leading him on as well by his feelings as his imagination, until, overcome by guilt and tearing from the parent—at the very moment when he expected to find himself as the gods, knowing good and evil—he awoke to find that he had been fooled, his health shattered and his heart demoralized. The speaker discussed the question from the various points of right, of liberty and of responsibility, insisting that our rights were limited by our duties, that liberty was simply the power to do right, and that we ought in contradiction to what we liked, and that our responsibilities included all wrongs and chances which we could have prevented and failed to do. He closed with an earnest appeal to the audience to identify themselves with the great reform, and to work with it and for it until it crystallized itself into law.

Thos. H. Rabe, Esq., followed in a vivid portraiture of the evils resulting from intemperance, and of the necessity for the judicial element of temperance into the arena of practical politics, and the agitation of the question until the people, and not mere party law should be secured. His remarks were all alive with feeling and with the eloquence of earnest conviction.

Mr. Lang also addressed the meeting, urging strenuously and effectively the importance of combining the work in part of the temperance and Christian associations, after which the meeting was dissolved with benediction by Rev. Mr. Long, when a gratifying number of Young men came forward and signed the obligations of the pledge.

This meeting was the first of a continued series of meetings at the "Home" every Tuesday night at 8 o'clock. No sane man will for a moment doubt that the curse of drunkenness exists in this large city, and the misery which we suffer, and we heartily rejoice at the inauguration of a movement which looks to the stemming and turning of the abominable tide which washes to our very doors.

BIRMINGHAM COUNCIL.

A regular monthly meeting of the council of Birmingham was held yesterday Tuesday evening, August 2, 1870, at 8 o'clock P. M., in the council chamber, Fourteenth street, Burgess W. C. Aughenbaugh presiding.

Members present—Messrs. Atterbury, Doyle, Duncan, Redman, Schwarm, Schneider and Vogely.

The minutes of the preceeding meeting were read and approved.

Mr. Atterbury, from the Finance Committee, reported that the committee had paid $500 on the note of the borough for $2,000, and extended the balance for the balance nine days, and they had also paid Hastings & O'Neill the sum of $500. There is still remaining in the treasury the sum of $696. There are sewer bonds to the amount of $3,800, which will fall due on the first of September. The report was received.

Mr. Atterbury, from the Gas Committee, reported that two gas lamps had been erected on the corner of Twelfth and Wayne, Washington street, and the other corner of Twelfth and Frederick streets. The report was received.

Mr. Duncan, from the Street Committee, reported that the Committee had examined the alley between Sixteenth and Seventeenth streets as directed by Council, and recommended that it be graded and paved at the expense of the property holders.

Referred to the Street Committee, with power to act.

The Committee also reported that Chestnut alley had been graded.

Referred to the Street Committee, with power to act.

Mr. Vogely, from the Police Committee, reported that there was great complaint of the night police neglecting their duty and frequenting saloons.

The matter was referred to the Police Committee, in conjunction with the Burgess, for investigation.

Mr. Schwarm moved that a lamp be erected in front of the lock-up, on Fourteenth street. Adopted, and the Finance Committee instructed to have the lamp erected.

Mr. Atterbury, from the Committee on Fire Engines and Hose, reported that there had been a number of false alarms, and moved that the borough offer a reward of $10 for the apprehension of the persons causing the alarms. The motion was adopted.

Mr. Doyle, from the Committee on Markets, reported that the Committee had contracted for the use of the lower market house and had it washed. Report was received.

The bills of the Gas Company against the borough for the quarter ending August 1st, amounting in the aggregate to $435.50, were read and referred to the gas committee for examination.

Sundry other bills were read and referred to the Appropriate committee, for approval or rejection.

THE MARKETS.

The Market Master, Mr. Philip Pfiel, submitted a report of the receipts and disbursements of the market for the month of July, as follows:

Total receipts	$100 01
Expenditures	7 50
Paid Treasurer	100 01

The report was received and referred to the Market Committee.

THE STREETS.

Charles Evans, Street Commissioner, submitted a report of the expenses for cleaning and repairing streets for the month of July, from which it appears that $258 28 were expended.

Report received and referred to the Street Committee.

On motion, a warrant was ordered to be drawn in favor of the Street Commissioner for the sum of $500.

Mr. Atterbury stated that certain parties were filling up portions of the wharf, below Tenth and Twelfth streets, and if not attended to in the manner he saw fit he would move that a special committee of three be appointed to examine the matter, and have the cinder pipes which have been put there removed.

The motion was adopted, and the following named gentlemen were appointed on the committee: Messrs. Atterbury, Doyle, Vogely and Burgess. On motion, the Burgess was added to the committee.

On motion warrants were ordered to be drawn in favor of the police officers for the amount of their salaries for the month of July.

The Pennsylvania Military Academy.

Colonel Theodore Hyatt, President of the Pennsylvania Military Academy, is now at the Monongahela House, where he will remain for a few days, for the purpose of meeting those of the fellow citizens who may wish to commit their sons or wards to his care. This celebrated Institution is well and favorably known in this city, where it has had a steady and constantly increasing patronage since the first year of its establishment. The ninth year of the Academy opens September 7th, under very promising auspices. The new building erected especially for the Institution after two years ago and designed for one hundred cadets, was altogether inadequate to accommodate the numerous applicants for cadetships and the want of the Academy called for a scientific department. A large and handsome wing to the main building is nearly finished, and will be completed by the 7th of September and will increase by one-third the capacity of the school for the accommodation of pupils. This addition will contain an assembly room abundantly large for one hundred and fifty cadets, bath rooms and conveniences for the whole corps, quarters for thirty or forty additional cadets, and will have on its roof a dome for Astronomical observations.

In this will be mounted large and valuable instruments for the study of the heavens.

The Scientific Department of this Academy is of the highest grade, and is unsurpassed by any institution in the country. It is conducted under the supervision of Col. Hyatt by two army officers, graduates of West Point, one of whom has been specially detailed to the Academy by the War Department of Washington. They are thoroughly educated and competent teachers.

Cadets are graduated yearly, prepared in all respects for positions, as Civil and Military Engineers, and with such other military knowledge as will fit them in the event of war for service in the field.

The Classical and English courses are under the care of highly educated gentlemen, and students are prepared for College or may be graduated at the Academy with the degree of A. B. at the accompanying course of study prescribed in the circular. The Academic Staff is composed of ten or twelve educated gentlemen who have been professors in institutions for many years, and whose exclusive business is the care of the Academy and its interests.

Another important feature in the training of this school is the military discipline to which all cadets are subject. By means of this they are educated in habits of punctuality, neatness, method and prompt obedience.

The constantly increasing favor with which the Academy is regarded by the public, as evidenced by its continued prosperity, is a guarantee of its work and usefulness, and the fact that since its opening, eight years ago, one hundred and fifty cadets from this city have been connected with it, and thirty during the past year, shows that it is largely appreciated by our people.

Mortuary Report.

The following are the number of deaths that occurred during the week ending July 31, as reported by Dr. J. Guy McCandless, Physician of Board of Health:

Accident, 2; Anemia, 1; Natural Causes, 1; Cancer of the Bowels, 1; Cholera Infantum, 8; Cholera Morbus, 1; Consumption, 4; Convulsions, 3; Debility, 1; Diarrhœa, 3; Disease of the Brain, 2; Disease of the Heart, 1; Diptheria, 1; General Dropsy, 1; Dysentery, 1; Fever, 1; Remittent Fever, 1; Scarlet Fever, 2; Typhoid Fever, 2; Hemorrhage from Lungs, 1; Hemiplegia, 1; Inflamation of Brain, 2; Inflamation of Peritoneum, 1; Inflamation of Stomach, 2; Inanition, 2; Marasmus, 6; Measles, 2; Old Age, 1; Premature Birth, 1; Pyæmia, 1; Scrofula, 1; Stillborn Infantile, 1; Unknown, 1; Uræmia, 1; Whooping Cough, 2; Still Births, 3.

Of the above there were under 1 year, 26; from 1 to 5, 7; 5 to 10, 3; 10 to 15, 1; 15 to 20, 3; 20 to 30, 5; 30 to 40, 2; 40 to 50, 4; 50 to 60, 3; 60 to 70, 2; 70 to 90, 1.

Males, 45, females, 19. White, 59; colored, 3. Total, 62.

WHERE ARE THEY?

Elopement in Lawrenceville—A Married Man and a Young Girl Disappear—Strange Occurrence—A Nocturnal Visit.

Lawrenceville has been the scene of another romance, which has in it, however, more of sadness than innocence. Shortly before one o'clock yesterda y morning the calm slumbers of Alderman Koenig, who resides on Penn street, in the Seventeenth ward, were rudly interrupted by loud rappings at the door of his official sanctum. Once awoke, the official rubbed his eyes, when a more vigorous knocking infused magisterial energy into his wearied form and caused him to descend with little formality, and as few garments, to answer the summons. At the door he was confronted by two policemen and an elderly gentleman, all in a state of perspiring excitement. The object of their nocturnal visitation was soon made known. The unofficial visitor explained that his household had been bereft of one of its members by the absent one, a young and intelligent girl of fifteen, had disappeared during the earlier hours of the evening in company with a man who was about twelve years her senior.

The families, it seems, resided neighbors to each other, and were on terms of intimacy. The parents of the girl moved in a good circle of society, and bear an excellent reputation. The defaulting Benedict was employed in one of the iron mills in the Seventh ward, and had always commanded the respect of his employers and acquaintances. He was the father of two young children and was connected by marriage with one of the most respectable families in Lawrenceville. About a year ago matrimonial jarring took place between the wife and that of the girls, but nothing indicated anything approaching criminality in the friendship that will result in the downfall and wrecks of manhood, degraded even in their mental conceptions. After showing how the resemblance of the absent one to the fair young emotion deceived the drunkard, leading him on as well by his feelings as his imagination, until, overcome by guilt and tearing from the parent—at the very moment when he expected to find himself as the gods, knowing good and evil—he awoke to find that he had been fooled, his health shattered and his heart demoralized. The speaker discussed the question from the various points of right, of liberty and of responsibility, insisting that our rights were limited by our duties, that liberty was simply the power to do right, and that we ought in contradiction to what we liked, and that our responsibilities included all wrongs and chances which we could have prevented and failed to do. He closed with an earnest appeal to the audience to identify themselves with the great reform, and to work with it and for it until it crystallized itself into law.

Thos. H. Rabe, Esq., followed in a vivid portraiture of the evils resulting from intemperance, and of the necessity for the judicial element of temperance into the arena of practical politics, and the agitation of the question until the people, and not mere party law should be secured. His remarks were all alive with feeling and with the eloquence of earnest conviction.

Mr. Lang also addressed the meeting, urging strenuously and effectively the importance of combining the work in part of the temperance and Christian associations, after which the meeting was dissolved with benediction by Rev. Mr. Long, when a gratifying number of young men came forward and signed the obligations of the pledge.

This meeting was the first of a continued series of meetings at the "Home" every Tuesday night at 8 o'clock. No sane man will for a moment doubt that the curse of drunkenness exists in this large city, and the misery which we suffer, and we heartily rejoice at the inauguration of a movement which looks to the stemming and turning of the abominable tide which washes to our very doors.

Importing Paupers.

For a number of years past an imposition has been practiced upon our citizens, which has cost them thousands of dollars annually, and has been a constant source of annoyance to the city Guardians of the Poor. We refer to the importation of paupers to this city from other localities. In many instances paupers are brought here, doubtless, out of a spirit of charity; but it is wrong, no matter what the motive is, and is a direct violation of law, as will be seen by reference to Purdon's Digest, page 966, section 9, which we subjoin:

Scarcely a day passes that some poor indigent creature does not arrive in the city on a pass over some of the railroads from either east or west, and as soon as they arrive they are referred by the railroad officials to the office of the Guardians of the Poor, who, to prevent them from becoming a permanent charge on the city, give them orders for transportation to their place of destination. In this way the tax which is collected for the support of the resident poor of the city is expended to the extent of thousands of dollars yearly for the benefit of the poor of other localities.

"Forbearance has ceased to be a virtue" in this matter, and the Board of Guardians have determined to stand the imposition no longer. The law referred to above, makes it the duty of persons importing paupers to convey them out of this commonwealth or support them at his own expense, and it further imposes a penalty of $50 on the person so offending for every pauper imported and left or attempted to be left in the commonwealth.

It might be desirable for a pauper to obtain a pass over any of the railroads to this city, but when he once gets here he receives no favors. Every obstacle throwing impediments in the shape of passes and he must either remain in the city a charge upon its bounty or be furnished with transportation at the expense of the city to some other point. The Board of Guardians are of opinion that if railroad companies can afford to carry such persons into the city free of charge they can take them out on the same conditions, and unless these conditions are complied with, the penalty of the law will be enforced. Only a day or two since Mr. Fortune, Secretary to the Board, received letters from Superintendent Hall, of the Toledo Depot, informing him that there was a pauper there who had arrived on one of the eastern trains and that he was being sent in charge of a man who was about twelve years her senior.

Now the whole army of musquitos are at our doors. Their agents have been ahead and arranged everything for the forthcoming bed room concerts and serenades, and now fly along the performers. There is no more taunting enemy to sleep than a swarm of these miserable insects, whose songs are only equaled by the pain inflicted with the bite of that terrible blood-sucking bills. Do what we can, they will sing about our ears, and bite and suck the blood from our exposed bodies. The closet mosquito bar in the world cannot keep them from favoring unwilling guests with the same old song which we sung by the first troublesome insect of the family. There is indefatigable in their efforts to please as a grand tenor possesses in their exertions to tease. But, thanks to the inventive genius of Yankeedom, a needle gun has been invented which these midnight pests can be driven and routed in confusion. Science has not been idly employed in the study of the blood sucker; chemistry has furnished the ammunition to put to flight and disarm every individual mosquito that shows even a disposition to attack any of the sleeping members of the household. Tapers with magic-like power have been invented and in their make-up has been placed the death warrant by the hundreds of thousands of the insects. This grand invention—and anything is grand that forces many thousands from their lairs—is called in and Hugh was conducted to the tombs.

Both families have been much grieved and mortified at the occurrence. Opinion is against the man, and if he be arrested it will go hard with him. Few days will be required to develop another chapter in the romance.

Personals.

MR. FUHL, the accomplished and zealous representative of the Young Men's Christian Association of Baltimore, is in the city canvassing for a sprightly religious journal published under the auspices of that Association. The journal is designed to aid youth in their upward course, and is well managed with this aim. It is circulated on the plan of the Christian Herald, and the Banner of the Cross, to pay get it for nothing, and those who have money may help at the rate of one dollar per year, or more if they like. The paper is well gotten up, to the matter well selected, and a general appearance beyond cavil. We heartily commend it to our readers.

THE Messrs MOORHEADS are perhaps the youngest merchants of the city presiding over so large a business house as theirs at No. 78 Market street, dealing wholesale and retail in trimmings and notions. They are shrewd, enterprising and accommodating merchants and transact an immense trade.

MR. R. H. SMITH and his excellent lady, of Mt. Pleasant, Ohio, are in the city on a visit to their many friends. We hope their stay may prove agreeable and pleasant.

REV. J. H. HANNA of Pittsburgh, and Rev. W. A. M'Kennzie of Sewickley, left for a short western tour yesterday.

J. M. CALDWELL, ESQ., late editor in-chief of the *Evening Mail* leaves to-day, for Chicago and other western points.

MR. CASSEY, of Casey & Mitchell, arrived in New York from Europe yesterday. His health is very poor.

REV. JOHN S. SAMIS, Pastor of the Eighth U. P. Church, is on a visit to his friends in the far west.

FINLEY FARSTER, ESQ., one of the auditors of Armstrong county has resigned on account of ill health.

MR. J. P. LOGAN is about to take an extended Summer trip to the South for the benefit of his health.

H. M. LONG, ESQ., and family of Allegheny City, is spending the hot months at Niagra Falls.

R. W. DERRICKSON, ESQ., of Meadville, Pa., was registered at the St. Charles, yesterday.

Couldn't Swallow It.

Hugh Hill can swallow almost anything that any other man would attempt to swallow, but he got a mouthful last evening which would not go down. It was not liquid, of course, for Hughey can swallow anything in a liquid state stronger than water, and might perhaps be able to gulp down a small quantity of that, but it was not a liquid he had to made the attempt that he does not know what effect it would have upon him. He is one of those persons who think a fan a useful article for the purposes of navigation, quenching fires, running a saw mill, &c., but his long experience has taught him to be wary. The morsel upon which he was "stumped" last evening was a ten dollar greenback, and he found it a hard one to digest, resulted in his arrest and incarceration in the toombs, from whence he will emerge this morning, probably a wiser man, if not a sadder. Hugh and a stranger whom he had picked up on the street were taking a social walk on Wood street last night where they took a drink, and while the stranger, who was not sober by any means, was burning his fingers for more drink the bar keeper, Hugh was engaged in "going through" his friend's pockets, and succeeded in extracting from them a ten dollar greenback, which he hastily crammed in his mouth. The bar keeper saw the operation and ordered Hugh to disgorge, which he declined to do. The bar keeper seized him by the throat and choked him until he opened his mouth, when he saw that the bill had been divided with one hand, with the other the bar keeper removed the X from his mouth. An officer was called in and Hugh was conducted to the tombs.

When to ask a Favor.

There are some persons who have a rare faculty of asking favors and always securing what they desire. Their success is in a great measure owing to the remembrance of one simple rule,—never ask a man for anything when he is hungry. Now if such a one wants anything, as a preliminary to the asking, he from whom the boon was to be required would be taken, if in Pittsburgh to the Continental, next door below the Post office, Fifth avenue. There the fish, game, fruit, pastry, meats,—everything palatable and enticing to the appetite would be set before him and after he had eaten his fill and thrown off the load became good humored—then and not until then, would the request be made. Those who visit its cellars, should first give it a trial. The Continental is on Fifth avenue, below the Post office.

Dialogue.

Scene—Fifth avenue. Two belles meeting on the promenade; rapturous greeting, then a mutual glance at each other's apparel, followed by Amelia (gushingly)—"Oh, Irene, where did you get that exquisite trimming for that dear love of a 'jocker?'"

Irene—"Get it? Why don't you know? At Moorhead's, No. 81 Fifth avenue, where I can every convenient to the Park. Satisfaction warranted in goods, attendance and prices. The public patronage is solicited.

WM. A. RHODES.

Exit twain.

Contributed.

Old friends should never be forgotten. We regret the loss of our old, true and tried friend Mr. Charles B. Taylor. He was faithful and constant in his friendship for refugee slaves; a sincere and consistent abolitionist, standing for us in times that tried men's souls. We console ourselves with the reflection that our loss is his eternal gain, and will ever deeply lament his death.

DR. W. H. WILLIAMS.

Colton and Lloyd's Maps of the Seat of War in Europe.

The only correct and reliable maps published. For sale at Pittock's Book Store, opposite the Postoffice. Price fifty cents each.

Agents wanted to sell these maps in the two cities, adjacent boroughs and townhlips, to whom they will be supplied at rates by which five, wide-awake canvassers can realise $5 or $10 a day.

The Girard House Allegheny, a clean quiet comfortable home-like hotel offers superior